USB and eSATA to SATA II RAID Subsystem

User Manual

Revision 1.1

Table of Contents

Preface	5
Before You Begin	6
Safety Guidelines	6
Controller Configuration	
Packaging, Shipment and Delivery	6
Unpacking the Subsystem	
Chapter 1 Introduction	8
1.1 Key Features	9
1.2 Identifying Parts of the Raid subsystem	10
1.2.1 Front View	10
1.2.1.1 Disk Trays	11
1.2.1.2 LCD Front Panel	12
1.2.2 Rear View	13
1.3 Technical Specifications	16
1.4 RAID Concepts	17
1.5 Array Definition	22
1.5.1 Raid Set	22
1.5.2 Volume Set	22
1.5.3 Easy to Use Features	23
1.5.3.1 Instant Availability/Background Initialization	23
1.5.3.2 Array Roaming	23
1.5.3.3 Online Capacity Expansion	23
1.3.3.4 Online RAID Level and Stripe Size Migration	24
1.5.4 High Availability	25
1.5.4.1 Creating Hot Spares	25
1.5.4.2 Hot-Swap Disk Drive Support	25
1.3.4.3 Hot-Swap Disk Rebuild	25
Chapter 2 Getting Started	26
2.1 Preparing the Raid subsystem and Powering On	26
2.2 Installing Hard Drives	26
Chapter 3 RAID Configuration	28
3.1 Configuring Through a Terminal	28

3.3 M	enu Diagram	34
3.4 W	eb browser-based Remote RAID management via R-Link Port	40
3.5 C	Quick Create	42
3.6 R	aid Set Functions	43
3.6.1	Create Raid Set	43
3.6.2	Delete Raid Set	44
3.6.3	Expand Raid Set	45
3.6.4	Offline Raid Set	47
3.6.5	Activate Incomplete Raid Set	48
3.6.6	Create Hot Spare	50
3.6.7	Delete Hot Spare	50
3.6.8	Rescue Raid Set	51
3.7 N	olume Set Function	52
3.7.1	Create Volume Set	52
3.7.2	Delete Volume Set	55
3.7.3	Modify Volume Set	56
3.	7.3.1 Volume Expansion	57
3.7.4	Volume Set Migration	57
3.7.5	Check Volume Set	58
3.7.6	Stop Volume Set Check	59
3.8 F	hysical Drive	60
3.8.1	Create Pass-Through Disk	60
3.8.2	2 Modify Pass-Through Disk	61
3.8.3	Delete Pass-Through Disk	62
3.8.4	Identify Selected Drive	62
3.9 S	ystem Controls	63
3.9.1	System Configuration	63
3.9.2	iSCSI Configuration	66
3.9.3	EtherNet Config	67
3.9.4	Alert By Mail Config	69
3.9.5	SNMP Configuration	70
3.9.6	NTP Configuration	71
3.9.7	View Events/Mute Beeper	72
3.9.8	Generate Test Event	73
3.9.9	Clear Event Buffer	74
3.9.1	0 Modify Password	75
3.9.1	1 Upgrade Firmware	75
3.9.1	2 Shutdown Controller	76
3.9.1	3 Restart Controller	76
3.10	Information Menu	77

3.10.1 RaidSet Hierarchy	77
3.10.2 System Information	79
3.10.3 Hardware Monitor	80
3.11 Creating New Raid Set or Reconfiguring an Existing Raid Set	81
3.12 Upgrading the Firmware	82
Chapter 4 Appendix	
4.1 Switching the Power Supply Mode	

Preface

About this manual

This manual provides information regarding the quick installation and hardware features of the **Raid subsystem**. This document also describes how to use the storage management software. Information contained in the manual has been reviewed for accuracy, but not for product warranty because of the various environment/OS/settings. Information and specifications will be changed without further notice.

This manual uses section numbering for every topics being discussed for easy and convenient way of finding information in accordance with the user's needs. The following icons are being used for some details and information to be considered in going through with this manual:



NOTES:

These are notes that contain useful information and tips that the user must give attention to in going through with the subsystem operation.



IMPORTANT!

These are the important information that the user must remember.



WARNING!

These are the warnings that the user must follow to avoid unnecessary errors and bodily injury during hardware and software operation of the subsystem.



CAUTION:

These are the cautions that user must be aware to prevent damage to the equipment and its components.

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Changes

The material in this document is for information only and is subject to change without notice.

Before You Begin

Before going through with this manual, you should read and focus to the following safety guidelines. Notes about the subsystem's controller configuration and the product packaging and delivery are also included.

Safety Guidelines

To provide reasonable protection against any harm on the part of the user and to obtain maximum performance, user is advised to be aware of the following safety guidelines particularly in handling hardware components:

Upon receiving of the product:

- Place the product in its proper location.
- To avoid unnecessary dropping out, make sure that somebody is around for immediate assistance.
- It should be handled with care to avoid dropping that may cause damage to the product. Always use the correct lifting procedures.

Upon installing of the product:

- Ambient temperature is very important for the installation site. It must not exceed 30°C. Due to seasonal climate changes; regulate the installation site temperature making it not to exceed the allowed ambient temperature.
- Before plugging-in any power cords, cables and connectors, make sure that the power switches are turned off. Disconnect first any power connection if the power supply module is being removed from the enclosure.
- Outlets must be accessible to the equipment.
- All external connections should be made using shielded cables and as much as possible should not be performed by bare hand. Using anti-static hand gloves is recommended.
- In installing each component, secure all the mounting screws and locks. Make sure that all screws are fully tightened. Follow correctly all the listed procedures in this manual for reliable performance.

Controller Configuration

This Raid subsystem supports single controller configuration.

Packaging, Shipment and Delivery

- Before removing the subsystem from the shipping carton, you should visually inspect the physical condition of the shipping carton.
- Unpack and verify that the contents of the shipping carton are complete and in good condition.
- Exterior damage to the shipping carton may indicate that the contents of the carton are damaged.

If any damage is found, do not remove the components; contact the dealer where you purchased the subsystem for further instructions.

Unpacking the Subsystem

The package contains the following items:

Raid subsystem Unit
Two (2) power cords
One(1) RJ45 Ethernet cable
One(1) external serial cable
One(1) USB3.0 Cable
One(1) USB2.0 Cable
One(1) external SATA cable
User Manual

NOTE: If any damage is found, contact the dealer or vendor for assistance.

Chapter 1 Introduction



The RAID Subsystem

Unsurpassed Value

Most cost-effective SATA II Raid subsystem

Application Flexibility

Multiple interface, extends useful life by adapting to future IT requirements

Easy Installation, upgrade & Maintenance

 Provide a fast and easy way to install and upgrade the storage. Simplified maintenance reduces ongoing IT labor costs.

Exceptional Manageability

- Graphical User Interface (GUI) provides easy way for users to remotely manage and configure the storage
- Menu-driven interface make user a convenient way to maintain the storage by locally LCD front console

Green Power Concept

 Saves power by adopting the new technology "MAID" (Massive Arrays of Idle Disks).

1.1 Key Features

Subsystem Features:

- USB 3.0 (5Gbps) /USB 2.0 (480Mbps) / eSATA (3Gbps) / iSCSI (AoE) .
- Multiple Volumes for host access
- Over 2TB support •
- Supports hot spare and automatic hot rebuild
- Allows online capacity expansion within the enclosure •
- Local audible event notification alarm
- Supports password protection
- Ethernet Port interface for remote event notification •
- eSATA Support NCQ 32 Command, USB & iSCSI TCQ 256 Command
- Transparent data protection for all popular operating systems

RAID Management:

- Smart-function LCD panel
- Environmental monitoring unit
- Real time drive activity and status indicators .
- Web-based GUI management utility •

1.2 Identifying Parts of the Raid subsystem

The illustrations below identify the various parts of the subsystem.

1.2.1 Front View



- Slot 4 =	Slot 3 =	Slot 2 =	Slot 1
Slot 8 =	Slot 7 =	Slot 6 =	Slot 5
Slot 12 =	Slot 11 =	Slot 10 =	Slot 9 =

1.2.1.1 Disk Trays



HDD Status Indicator



Part	Function
HDD Activity LED	This LED will blink blue when the hard drive is being accessed.
HDD Fault LED	Green LED indicates power is on and hard drive status is good for this slot. If hard drive is defective or failed, the LED is Red. LED is off when there is no hard drive.

Lock Indicator

Every Disk Tray is lockable and is fitted with a lock indicator to indicate whether or not the tray is locked into the chassis or not. Each tray is also fitted with an ergonomic handle for easy tray removal.

When the Lock Groove is horizontal, this indicates that the Disk Tray is locked. When the Lock Groove is vertical, then the Disk Tray is unlocked.



1.2.1.2 LCD Front Panel



Smart Function Front Panel

The smart LCD panel is an option to configure the RAID subsystem. If you are configuring the subsystem using the LCD panel, press the Select button to login and configure the RAID subsystem.

Parts	Function
Up and Down Arrow buttons	Use the Up or Down arrow keys to go through the information on the LCD screen. This is also used to move between each menu when you configure the subsystem.
Select button	This is used to enter the option you have selected.
Exit button EXIT	Press this button to return to the previous menu. NOTE: This button can also be used to reset the alarm beeper and turn off the Global fault LED.

Environment Status LEDs



Parts	Function		
Power LED	Green LED indicates power is ON.		
Global fault LED 🔧	Red LED indicates a problem within the internal subsystem, such as fan fail/power supply fail/disk fault.		
Activity LED	This LED will blink blue when the Disk Array is busy or active.		

1.2.2 Rear View



Redundant Power Supply

Single Power Supply



1. eSATA Port

The subsystem has two external SATA II port for connecting to the host system or server.

2. USB Ports

The subsystem has one USB 3.0 port and one 2.0 port for connecting to the host system or server.

3. R-Link / iSCSI Port: Remote Link through RJ-45 Ethernet for remote management

The subsystem is equipped with one 10/100/1000 Ethernet RJ45 LAN port. You use a web browser to manage the Raid subsystem through Ethernet for remote configuration and monitoring.

The R-Link Port is also used for accessing LUN via iSCSI (AoE) protocol.

4. Monitor Port

The subsystem is equipped with a serial monitor port allowing you to connect a PC or terminal.

5. Toggle Switch

Use the toggle switch to change the power supply mode, from Single Mode to Redundant Mode, and vice versa.



NOTE: In order to maintain the system I/O performance, it is not recommended to access the storage from the different host interfaces at the same time.





NOTE: After power on, when the Power On LED is green, the two PSU Power On/Fail LEDs are also green, and the PSU Power Fail LEDs are orange. When one Power Supply Module fails, the Power On LED will be blinking green and the PSU Power Fail LED will not light. The PSU Power On/Fail LED on left side is related to the upper PSU Power Fail LED, while the PSU Power On/Fail LED on right side is related to the lower PSU Power Fail LED.

1.3 Technical Specifications

Form-factor	211.10 inch rackmount chassis
	2U 19-inch rackmount chassis
RAID processor	400MHz storage I/O processor
RAID level	0, 1, 10, 3, 5, 6 and JBOD
Cache memory	256MB
No. of Channels (Host and Drive)	4 +12
Host bus interface	USB 3.0 / USB 2.0 / eSATA x 1 / R-Link (iSCSI)
Drive bus interface	SATA II (Up to 3.0Gbps)
Data transfer rate	Support up to 5Gbps (USB 3.0) Support up to 480Mbps (USB 2.0) Support up to 3.0Gbps (SATA II) Support 10 / 100 / 1000 Mbps Ethernet
Hot-swap drive tray	Twelve (12) 1-inch trays
Power supplies	400W x1(upgradeable) or 400W x2 Redundant power supplies w/PFC
Cooling fan	2
Password protection	Yes
Audible alarm	Yes
Failed drive indicators	Yes
Failed drive auto rebuild	Yes
Online consistency check	Yes
Online expansion	Yes
Array Roaming	Yes
Online RAID level/ stripe size migration	Yes
Instant availability and background initialization	Yes
Environment monitor	Yes
Auto spare support	Yes
Bad block auto-remapping	Yes
Remote management	Yes
MAID support	Yes
Over 2TB support	Windows OS which supports GPT (Windows XP/x64, 2003/SP1 or 64-bit, Vista,2008) Mac OS 10 or later, Linux Kernel 2.6 or later
Power requirements	AC 100V ~ 240V full range 8A ~ 4A, 47Hz ~ 63Hz
Relative Humidity:	10% ~ 85% Non-condensing
Operating Temp:	10°C ~ 40°C (50°F ~ 104°F)
Physical Dimensions:	88(H) x 482(W) x 500(D)mm

1.4 RAID Concepts

RAID Fundamentals

The basic idea of RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is to combine multiple inexpensive disk drives into an array of disk drives to obtain performance, capacity and reliability that exceeds that of a single large drive. The array of drives appears to the host computer as a single logical drive.

Five types of array architectures, RAID 1 through RAID 5, were originally defined; each provides disk fault-tolerance with different compromises in features and performance. In addition to these five redundant array architectures, it has become popular to refer to a non-redundant array of disk drives as a RAID 0 arrays.

Disk Striping

Fundamental to RAID technology is striping. This is a method of combining multiple drives into one logical storage unit. Striping partitions the storage space of each drive into stripes, which can be as small as one sector (512 bytes) or as large as several megabytes. These stripes are then interleaved in a rotating sequence, so that the combined space is composed alternately of stripes from each drive. The specific type of operating environment determines whether large or small stripes should be used.

Most operating systems today support concurrent disk I/O operations across multiple drives. However, in order to maximize throughput for the disk subsystem, the I/O load must be balanced across all the drives so that each drive can be kept busy as much as possible. In a multiple drive system without striping, the disk I/O load is never perfectly balanced. Some drives will contain data files that are frequently accessed and some drives will rarely be accessed.



By striping the drives in the array with stripes large enough so that each record falls entirely within one stripe, most records can be evenly distributed across all drives. This keeps all drives in the array busy during heavy load situations. This situation allows all drives to work concurrently on different I/O operations, and thus maximize the number of simultaneous I/O operations that can be performed by the array.

Definition of RAID Levels

RAID 0 is typically defined as a group of striped disk drives without parity or data redundancy. RAID 0 arrays can be configured with large stripes for multi-user environments or small stripes for single-user systems that access long sequential records. RAID 0 arrays deliver the best data storage efficiency and performance of any array type. The disadvantage is that if one drive in a RAID 0 array fails, the entire array fails.



RAID 1, also known as disk mirroring, is simply a pair of disk drives that store duplicate data but appear to the computer as a single drive. Although striping is not used within a single mirrored drive pair, multiple RAID 1 arrays can be striped together to create a single large array consisting of pairs of mirrored drives. All writes must go to both drives of a mirrored pair so that the information on the drives is kept identical. However, each individual drive can perform simultaneous, independent read operations. Mirroring thus doubles the read performance of a single non-mirrored drive and while the write performance is unchanged. RAID 1 delivers the best performance of any redundant array type. In addition, there is less performance degradation during drive failure than in RAID 5 arrays.



RAID 3 sector-stripes data across groups of drives, but one drive in the group is dedicated to storing parity information. RAID 3 relies on the embedded ECC in each sector for error detection. In the case of drive failure, data recovery is accomplished by calculating the exclusive OR (XOR) of the information recorded on the remaining drives. Records typically span all drives, which optimizes the disk transfer rate. Because each I/O request accesses every drive in the array, RAID 3 arrays can satisfy only one I/O request at a time. RAID 3 delivers the best performance for single-user, single-tasking environments with long records. Synchronized-spindle drives are required for RAID 3 arrays in order to avoid performance degradation with short records. RAID 5 arrays with small stripes can yield similar performance to RAID 3 arrays.



Under **RAID 5** parity information is distributed across all the drives. Since there is no dedicated parity drive, all drives contain data and read operations can be overlapped on every drive in the array. Write operations will typically access one data drive and one parity drive. However, because different records store their parity on different drives, write operations can usually be overlapped.



Dual-level RAID achieves a balance between the increased data availability inherent in RAID 1 and the increased read performance inherent in disk striping (RAID 0). These arrays are sometimes referred to as RAID 10.

RAID 6 is similar to RAID 5 in that data protection is achieved by writing parity information to the physical drives in the array. With RAID 6, however, *two* sets of parity data are used. These two sets are different, and each set occupies a capacity equivalent to that of one of the constituent drives. The main advantage of RAID 6 is High data availability – any two drives can fail without loss of critical data.



In summary:

- RAID 0 is the fastest and most efficient array type but offers no fault-tolerance. RAID 0 requires a minimum of one drive.
- RAID 1 is the best choice for performance-critical, fault-tolerant environments. RAID 1 is the only choice for fault-tolerance if no more than two drives are used.
- RAID 3 can be used to speed up data transfer and provide fault-tolerance in singleuser environments that access long sequential records. However, RAID 3 does not allow overlapping of multiple I/O operations and requires synchronized-spindle drives to avoid performance degradation with short records. RAID 5 with a small stripe size offers similar performance.
- RAID 5 combines efficient, fault-tolerant data storage with good performance characteristics. However, write performance and performance during drive failure is slower than with RAID 1. Rebuild operations also require more time than with RAID 1 because parity information is also reconstructed. At least three drives are required for RAID 5 arrays.
- RAID 6 is essentially an extension of RAID level 5 which allows for additional fault tolerance by using a second independent distributed parity scheme (two-dimensional parity). Data is striped on a block level across a set of drives, just like in RAID 5, and a second set of parity is calculated and written across all the drives; RAID 6 provides for an extremely high data fault tolerance and can sustain multiple simultaneous drive failures. It is a perfect solution for mission critical applications.

RAID Management

The subsystem can implement several different levels of RAID technology. RAID levels supported by the subsystem are shown below.

RAID Level	Description	Min. Drives
0	Block striping is provide, which yields higher performance than with individual drives. There is no redundancy.	1
1	Drives are paired and mirrored. All data is 100% duplicated on an equivalent drive. Fully redundant.	2
3	Data is striped across several physical drives. Parity protection is used for data redundancy.	3
5	Data is striped across several physical drives. Parity protection is used for data redundancy.	3
10	Combination of RAID levels 1 and 0. This level provides redundancy through mirroring and striping.	4
6	Data is striped across several physical drives. Parity protection is used for data redundancy. Requires N+2 drives to implement because of two-dimensional parity scheme	4

1.5 Array Definition

1.5.1 Raid Set

A Raid Set is a group of disk drives containing one or more logical volumes called Volume Sets. It is not possible to have multiple Raid Sets on the same disk drives.

A Volume Set must be created either on an existing Raid Set or on a group of available individual disk drives (disk drives that are not yet a part of a Raid Set). If there are existing Raid Sets with available raw capacity, new Volume Set can be created. New Volume Set can also be created on an existing Raid Set without free raw capacity by expanding the Raid Set using available disk drive(s) which is/are not yet Raid Set member. If disk drives of different capacity are grouped together in a Raid Set, then the capacity of the smallest disk will become the effective capacity of all the disks in the Raid Set.

1.5.2 Volume Set

A Volume Set is seen by the host system as a single logical device. It is organized in a RAID level with one or more physical disks. RAID level refers to the level of data performance and protection of a Volume Set. A Volume Set capacity can consume all or a portion of the raw capacity available in a Raid Set. Multiple Volume Sets can exist on a group of disks in a Raid Set. Additional Volume Sets created in a specified Raid Set will reside on all the physical disks in the Raid Set. Thus each Volume Set on the Raid Set will have its data spread evenly across all the disks in the Raid Set. Volume Sets of different RAID levels may coexist on the same Raid Set.

In the illustration below, Volume 1 can be assigned a RAID 5 level while Volume 0 might be assigned a RAID 10 level.





1.5.3 Easy to Use Features

1.5.3.1 Instant Availability/Background Initialization

RAID 0 and RAID 1 Volume Set can be used immediately after the creation. But the RAID 3, 5 and 6 Volume Sets must be initialized to generate the parity. In the Background Mode initialization, the initialization proceeds as a background task, the Volume Set is fully accessible for system reads and writes. The operating system can instantly access to the newly created Volume Sets without waiting for the initialization to be completed. One disadvantage of this is that the initialization process takes longer time. In Foreground Mode initialization, the initialization process is faster but must be completed first before the Volume Set is ready for system access.

1.5.3.2 Array Roaming

The Raid subsystem stores configuration information both in NVRAM and on the disk drives. This protects the configuration settings in the case of a disk drive or controller failure. Array roaming allows the administrator the ability to move a complete Raid Set to another system without losing RAID configuration and data on that Raid Set. If a RAID enclosure fails to work, the Raid Set disk drives can be moved to another enclosure and inserted in any order.

1.5.3.3 Online Capacity Expansion

Online Capacity Expansion makes it possible to add one or more physical drives to a Raid Set, while the server is in operation, eliminating the need to backup and restore after reconfiguring the Raid Set. When disks are added to a Raid Set, unused capacity is added at the end of the Raid Set. Data on the existing Volume Sets residing on that Raid Set is redistributed evenly across all the disks. A contiguous block of unused capacity is made available on the Raid Set. The unused capacity can be used to create additional Volume Set. The expansion process is illustrated as follows.



Before Raid Set Expansion

Raid Set 1 = 120GB

The Raid subsystem controller redistributes the original Volume Set over the original and newly added disks, using the same RAID level configuration. The unused capacity on the expand Raid Set can then be used to create an additional Volume Sets, with a different RAID level setting as needed by user.



1.3.3.4 Online RAID Level and Stripe Size Migration

User can do migration on both the RAID level and Stripe Size of an existing Volume Set while the server is online and the Volume Set is in use. Online RAID level/stripe size migration can prove helpful during performance tuning activities as well as in the event that additional physical disks are added to the Raid subsystem. For example, in a system using two drives in RAID level 1, you could add capacity and retain fault tolerance by adding one drive. With the addition of third disk, you have the option of adding this disk to your existing RAID logical drive and migrating from RAID level 1 to 5. The result would be parity fault tolerance and double the available capacity without taking the system off.

1.5.4 High Availability

1.5.4.1 Creating Hot Spares

A hot spare drive is an unused online available drive, which is ready to replace a failed disk drive. In a RAID level 1, 10, 3, 5 or 6 Raid Set, any unused online available drive installed but not belonging to a Raid Set can be defined as a hot spare drive. Hot spares permit you to replace failed drives without powering down the system. When the Raid subsystem detects a drive failure, the system will do automatic and transparent rebuild using the hot spare drives. The Raid Set will be reconfigured and rebuilt in the background while the Raid subsystem continues to handle system request. During the automatic rebuild process, system activity will continue as normal, however, the system performance and fault tolerance will be affected.



IMPORTANT: The hot spare must have at least the same or more capacity as the drive it replaces.

1.5.4.2 Hot-Swap Disk Drive Support

The Raid subsystem has built-in protection circuit to support the replacement of SATA II hard disk drives without having to shut down or reboot the system. The removable hard drive tray can deliver "hot swappable" fault-tolerant RAID solution at a price much less than the cost of conventional SCSI hard disk RAID Arrays. This feature is provided in the Raid subsystem for advance fault tolerant RAID protection and "online" drive replacement.

1.3.4.3 Hot-Swap Disk Rebuild

The Hot-Swap feature can be used to rebuild Raid Sets with data redundancy such as RAID level 1, 10, 3, 5 and 6. If a hot spare is not available, the failed disk drive must be replaced with a new disk drive so that the data on the failed drive can be rebuilt. If a hot spare is available, the rebuild starts automatically when a drive fails. The Raid subsystem automatically and transparently rebuilds failed drives in the background with user-definable rebuild rates. The Raid subsystem will automatically continue the rebuild process if the subsystem is shut down or powered off abnormally during a reconstruction process.

Chapter 2 Getting Started

2.1 Preparing the Raid subsystem and Powering On

Here are the basic steps to prepare the Raid subsystem for use.

- 1. Attach network cable to the R-Link port and connect the other end of network cable to your network hub/switch. Or as alternative for configuration, you may connect the serial cable to the Monitor port and to the serial port of your host/server.
- 2. Connect the USB cable / eSATA cable to the USB port / eSATA port of the Raid subsystem and to the host system or server that will use the storage.
- 3. Connect the power cords to the AC input sockets. Plug the other ends of power cords to the power source.
- 4. Press the Power On/Off Switch at the rear of the Raid subsystem.



IMPORTANT! Before powering on the Raid subsystem, make sure that the front panel is well-attached (if you removed or detached it before); otherwise it will not function properly.

2.2 Installing Hard Drives

This section describes the physical locations of the hard drives supported by the subsystem and gives instructions on installing a hard drive. The subsystem supports hot-swapping allowing you to install or replace a hard drive while the subsystem is running.

Each Drive Carrier has a locking mechanism. When the Lock Groove, which is located in carrier open button, is horizontal, the Drive Carrier is locked. When the Lock Groove is vertical, the Drive Carrier is unlocked. Lock and unlock the Drive Carriers by using a flat-head screw driver.

a. Make sure the lock indicator is in unlocked position. To pull out a disk tray, press the carrier open button.



- b. Pull out an empty disk tray. Pull the lever handle outwards to remove the carrier from the enclosure.
- c. Place the hard drive in the disk tray.



d. Install the mounting screws on the bottom part to secure the drive in the disk tray.



- e. Slide the tray into a slot.
- f. Close the lever handle until you hear the latch click into place.

Chapter 3 RAID Configuration

The subsystem has a setup configuration utility built in containing important information about the configuration as well as settings for various optional functions in the subsystem. This chapter explains how to use and make changes to the setup utility.

Configuration Methods

There are three methods of configuring the subsystem. You may configure through the following methods:

- VT100 terminal connected through the controller's serial port
- Telnet via the R-Link Ethernet port
- Web browser-based Remote RAID management via the R-Link Ethernet port



IMPORTANT! The subsystem allows you to access the utility using only one method at a time. You cannot use more than one method at the same time.

3.1 Configuring Through a Terminal

Configuring through a terminal will allow you to use the same configuration options and functions that are available from the LCD panel. To start-up:

1. Connect a VT100 compatible terminal or a PC operating in an equivalent terminal emulation mode to the monitor port located at the rear of the subsystem.



NOTE: You may connect a terminal while the subsystem's power is on.

- 2. Power-on the terminal.
- 3. Run the VT100 program or an equivalent terminal program.

	-	Windows Update	6	Accessories	•	3	Internet Tasite	*
	-		- 2	Hiasi.95	٠	3	Hulling de	
		Programs	<u>'</u> E	Statio	٠	8	System Taulo	
1		Documents	- × 🕷	MS-DOS Prompt			Catulater	
ave	财	Settings	-	Window Explorer			HyperTerminal	
S.	2	Search	•			2	School	
200	۹	Help				2	Two .	
lows	200	Run				27	Phone Dialer	
Windows 2000 Server		Shut Down			ļ	0	Walk	

Connection Description	?×
New Connection	
Enter a name and choose an icon for the connection:	į.
Name:	
RAID	
	1
ОК	Cancel
Connect To	? ×
RAID	
Enter details for the phone number that you want to	o dial:
Country code: United States of America (1)	·~
Arga code: 02	

4. The default setting of the monitor port is 115200 baud rate, 8 data bit, non-parity, 1 stop bit and no flow control.

0K.

-

Cancel

Phone number:

Connect using: Direct to Com1

11 Properties			
ort Settings			
<u>B</u> its per second:	115200	<u> </u>]
<u>D</u> ata bits:	8	<u>.</u>]
Parity:	None	-]
<u>S</u> top bits:	1	<u>-</u>]
Elow control:	None	<u>.</u>]
<u>A</u> dvanced	J	<u>B</u> estore Defa	ults
	к ј		App

5. Click 🔏 disconnect button.



6. Open the File menu, and then open Properties.



7. Open the Settings Tab.



- 8. Configure the settings are follows:
 - "Function, arrow and ctrl keys act as": Terminal Keys
 - "Backspace key sends": Crtl + H
 - "Emulation": VT100
 - "Telnet terminal ID": VT100
 - "Back scroll buffer lines": 500
 - Click OK.

RAID Properties	IX	
Connect To Settings		
Function, arrow, and otil keys act as Terminal keys C Windows keys		
Rackspace key sends Cold+H C Del C Dal+H, Space, Dal+H		
Emulation: V1100 Terminal Setup	in an	
Telnet terminal ID: VT100		
Backscroll buffer lines 500 🛫		
Play sound when connecting or disconnecting Input Translation. ASCII Setup	t	
Appli Seup.		
OK C	ancel	

- 9. Now, the VT100 is ready to use. After you have finished the VT100 Terminal setup, you may press the "X" key (in your Terminal) to link the Raid subsystem and Terminal together. Press "X" key to display the Raid subsystem Monitor Utility screen on your VT100 Terminal.
- 10. The Main Menu will appear.

Main Menu	
Quick Volume/Raid Setup	
Raid Set Function Volume Set Function	
Physical Drives Raid System Function	
U320 SCSI Target Config Ethernet Configuration	
View System Events Clear Event Buffer	
Hardware Monitor	
Hardware Monitor System Information	
System Information	

Keyboard Function Key Definitions

- "A" key to move to the line above
- "Z" key to move to the next line
- "Enter" key Submit selection function
- "ESC" key Return to previous screen
- "L" key Line draw
- "X" key Redraw

3.2 Main Menu

The main menu shows all function that enables the customer to execute actions by clicking on the appropriate link.

••	
Main Menu Outick Volume/Raid Setup Raid Set Function Volume Set Function Physical Drives Raid System Function U320 SCSI Target Config Ethernet Configuration View System Events Clear Event Buffer Hardware Monitor System Information	Verify Password
Clear Évent Buffer Hardware Monitor	1



NOTE: The password option allows user to set or clear the Raid subsystem's password protection feature. Once the password has been set, the user can only monitor and configure the Raid subsystem by providing the correct password. The password is used to protect the Raid subsystem from unauthorized access. The controller will check the password only when entering the Main menu from the initial screen. The Raid subsystem will automatically go back to the initial screen when it does not receive any command in twenty seconds. The Raid subsystem's factory default password is set to 0000000.

VT100 terminal configuration Utility Main Menu Options

Select an option and the related information or submenu items display beneath it. The submenus for each item are shown in the next Section. The configuration utility main menu options are:

Menu Option	Description	
Quick Volume And Raid Set Setup	Create a RAID configuration which consists of all physical disks installed	
Raid Set Functions	Create a customized Raid Set	
Volume Set Functions	Create a customized Volume Set	
Physical Drive Functions	View individual disk information	
Raid System Functions	Setting the Raid system configurations	
Ethernet Configuration	Setting the Ethernet configurations	
Views System Events	Record all system events in the buffer	
Clear Event Buffer	Clear all event buffer information	
Hardware Monitor	Show all system environment status	
System Information	View the controller information	

3.3 Menu Diagram

The following tree diagram is a summary of the various configurations and setting functions that can be accessed through the terminal monitor.








Alert Beeper Setting -> Disabled, Enabled └── Save The Settings → Yes, No Change Password Enter New Password Re-Enter Password └ Save The Password → Yes, No JBOD / RAID Function L RAID, JBOD └── Configured AS JBOD? → Yes, No └ Are You Sure? → Yes, No Background Task Priority -> UltraLow(5%), Low(20%) Medium(50%), High(80%) └── Save The Settings → Yes, No Maximum SATA Mode Supported -> SATA150, SATA150+NCQ SATA300, SATA300+NCQ Host NCQ Mode Setting -> Disabled, ESB2/MACPro/SiliconImage, ICH, Marvell 6145, nVidia └── Save The Settings → Yes, No HDD Read Ahead Cache -> Enable, Disable Maxtor, Disable Save The Settings -> Yes, No Volume Data Read Ahead -> Normal, Aggressive, Conservative, Disabled └── Save The Settings → Yes, No Raid System Function Stagger Power On -> 0.4, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0 └── Save The Settings → Yes, No Spin Down Idle HDD -> Disabled, 1, 3,5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 └── Save The Settings → Yes. No Empty HDD Slot LED Control -> ON / OFF └ Save The Settings → Yes, No HDD Smart Status Polling -> Disabled, Enabled Save The Settings -> Yes, No Auto Activate Raid Set -> Disabled, Enabled └── Save The Settings → Yes, No Capacity Truncation \rightarrow To Multiples of 10G, To Mulitples of 1G, Disabled Terminal Port Configuration └── Baud Rate → 1200. 2400. 4800. 9600. 19200. 38400, 57600, 115200 L Save The Settings -> Yes, No └ Stop Bits → 1 bit, 2 bits └── Save The Settings → Yes, No Update Firmware Shutdown Controller └─ Confirm Shutdown → Yes, No └ Are You Sure → Yes, No Restart Controller └── Confirm Reset → Yes, No L Are You Sure -> Yes, No





NOTE: This subsystem can create up to 16 Volume Sets which can be mapped to eSATA Port0 or Port1, or USB Port. The Volume Set size can be over 2 Terabytes. Use OS: Windows 2003 SP1 or later, Windows Vista, Mac OS 10 or later, and Linux kernel 2.6 or later.

3.4 Web browser-based Remote RAID management via R-Link Port

The Raid subsystem can be configured with RAID Manager, a web browser-based application which utilizes the web browser installed on your operating system. The web browser-based RAID Manager can be used to manage all the RAID function.

To configure the Raid subsystem on a remote machine, you need to know its IP Address. Launch your web browser by entering http://[IP Address] in the remote web browser.



IMPORTANT! The default IP address of R-Link Port is 192.168.1.100, and subnet mask is 255.255.255.0. DHCP client function is also enabled by default. You can reconfigure the IP Address or disable the DHCP client function through the LCD front panel or terminal "Ethernet Configuration" menu.



NOTE: If DHCP client function is enabled but a DHCP server is unavailable and the IP address is changed, a Controller Restart is necessary. If the DHCP client function is disabled and the IP address is changed, Controller Restart is not needed.

Note that you must be logged in as administrator with local admin rights on the remote machine to remotely configure it. The Raid subsystem controller default User Name is "admin" and the Password is "00000000".

	RAID M	anager	xxxxxxx		
actions Paid Sat	Hierarchy				
Functions	merarcuy				
ives Raid	Set ID	E Channels	Volume Set(Ch/Drv#)	Volume State	Capacity
trols					
IDE Char	nels				
Channe	Usage	e Capacity		Model	
<u>Ch01</u>	Free	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
<u>Ch02</u>	Free	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
<u>Ch03</u>	Free	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
<u>Ch04</u>	Free	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
Ch05	Free	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
Ch06	Free	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
<u>Ch07</u>	Free	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
Ch08	Free	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	

Main Menu

The main menu shows all function that enables the user to execute actions by clicking on the appropriate link.

Individual	Description
Quick Function	Create a RAID configuration, which consists of all physical disks installed. The Volume Set Capacity, Raid Level, and Stripe Size can be modified during setup.
Raid Set Functions	Create customized Raid Sets.
Volume Set Functions	Create customized Volume Sets and allow modification of parameters of existing Volume
Physical Drives	Create pass through disks and allow modification of parameters of existing pass through drives. This also provides a function to identify a respective disk drive.
System Controls	For setting the RAID system configurations.
Information	To view the controller and hardware monitor information. The Raid Set hierarchy can also be viewed through the Raid Set Hierarchy item.

Configuration Procedures

Below are a few practical examples of concrete configuration procedures.

3.5 Quick Create

Quick Function Quick Create	RAID Manager	XXXXXXXX	1
<u>Quer crouc</u>	in the ownedges		~
RaidSet Functions	[
	Quick Create Raid/Volume Set		
VolumeSet Functions			
Physical Drives	Total Number Of Disks	8	
	Select Raid Level	Raid 5 + Spare 💌	
●System Controls	Maximum Capacity Allowed	1800.5 GB	
Information	Select Capacity	1800.5 GB	
	Greater Two TB Volume Support	No 💌	
	Volume Initialization Mode	Foreground Initialization	
	Select Stripe Size	64 V KBytes	
	Caufuu The Oneurtica		
	Confirm The Operation		
	Submit Reset		

The number of physical drives in the Raid subsystem determines the RAID levels that can be implemented within the Raid Set. You can create a Raid Set associated with exactly one Volume Set. The user can change the RAID level, Capacity, Volume Initialization Mode and Stripe Size. A hot spare option is also created depending upon the existing configuration. Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button in the Quick Create screen, the Raid Set and Volume Set will start to initialize.

If the Volume Set size is over 2TB, an option "Greater Two TB Volume Support" will be automatically provided in the screen as shown in the above example. There are two options to select: "No" and "Yes".

Greater Two TB Volume Support:

No: Volume Set capacity is set to maximum 2TB.

Yes: Volume Set capacity can be set over 2TB.



NOTE: In Quick Create, the Raid Set is automatically configured based on the number of disks in your system. Use the Raid Set Function and Volume Set Function if you prefer to customize your Raid Set and Volume Set.



NOTE: When Quick Create is used, the Volume Set will be mapped by default to both host channels "SATA&USB/0". After the initialization is done, please use the Modify Volume Set function to modify the host channel as you need.

3.6 Raid Set Functions

Use the Raid Set Function and Volume Set Function if you prefer to customize your system. User can manually configure and has full control of the Raid Set and Volume Set setting, but it will take longer to set up than when using the Quick Create function. Select the Raid Set Function to manually configure the Raid Set for the first time or to delete existing Raid Set and reconfigure a Raid Set. The maximum number of RAID Sets that can be created depends on the number of disk channels in the Raid subsystem. For 12-bay Raid subsystem, twelve Raid Sets can be created.

3.6.1 Create Raid Set

	Km	KAID (Manage	er XXXXXXXX				
RaidSet Functions								
Create Raid Set								
<u>Delete Raid set</u> Expand Raid Set	Select	The IDE Dri	ves For RAI	D Set				
Offline Raid set								
Activate Raid Set	Select	Channel	Capacity	Model				
Create Hot Spare		IDE Ch01	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0				
<u>Delete Hot Spare</u> Rescue Raid Set		IDE Ch02	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0				
Rescue Raid Set		IDE Ch03	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0				
VolumeSet Functions		IDE Ch04	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0				
Physical Drives		IDE Ch05	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0				
of hysical Drives		IDE Ch06	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0				
●System Controls		IDE Ch07	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0				
•Information		IDE Ch08	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0				
	Raid Se	et Name	Raid Set#0	0				
	L							
		Confirm The Operation						

To create a Raid Set, click on the **Create Raid Set** link. A "Select The IDE Drives For RAID Set" screen is displayed showing the IDE drives in the Raid subsystem. Check the "Select" option to include a physical drive to the current Raid Set. Enter the preferred Raid Set Name (1 to 16 alphanumeric characters) to define a unique identifier for the Raid Set. The default Raid Set name will always appear as Raid Set # 00 for first Raid Set.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** option and click on the **Submit** button in the screen. The Raid Set will start to initialize.

3.6.2 Delete Raid Set

To delete a Raid Set, click on the **Delete Raid Set** link. A "Select The RAID SET To Delete" screen is displayed showing all Raid Sets existing in the current subsystem. Check the Raid Set number you want to delete in the Select column.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** option and click on the **Submit** button to process with deletion.

•Quick Function	Rn	RAID Mana	ader XXX	xxxxx		^
RaidSet Functions						~
Create Raid Set						
Delete Raid set	Select Th	e Raid Set To Del	ete			
Expand Raid Set						
<u>Offline Raid set</u>	Select	Raid Set Name	Member Disks	Raid State	Capacity	
Activate Raid Set	Select					_
Create Hot Spare	۲	Raid Set # 00	7/7	Normal	2100.5GB	
Delete Hot Spare	-					_
Rescue Raid Set	Confi	m The Operation, V	olumeSet In This Raid	iSet Will Also Be D	eleted	
VolumeSet Functions						
	Submit	Reset				
Physical Drives						
●System Controls						
•Information						

3.6.3 Expand Raid Set

Use this option to expand a Raid Set when one or more disk drives is/are added to the subsystem. This function is active when at least one drive is available.

ons	RAID M			
Sel	ect The Raid Set Fo	r Raid Expansion		
Se	lect Raid Set Na	me Member Disks	Raid State	Capacity
•	Raid Set # 00	7/7	Normal	2100.5GB
	Raid Set # 00	111	ronna	2100.50B
Su	omit Reset			
ions				
tions				
s				
8				

To expand a Raid Set, click on the **Expand Raid Set** link. Select the Raid Set which you want to expand.

Tick on the available disk(s) and check **Confirm The Operation**. Click on the **Submit** button to add the selected disk(s) to the Raid Set.



NOTE: Once the Expand Raid Set process has started, user cannot stop it. The process must be completed.



NOTE: If a disk drive fails during Raid Set expansion and a hot spare is available, an auto rebuild operation will occur after the Raid Set expansion is completed.

GQuick Function	R	RAID	Manage	XXXXXXXX	
RaidSet Functions	-				~
Create Raid Set					
Delete Raid set	RAID	Expansion o	n : Raid Set #	00 ; Member Disks : 7	
Expand Raid Set		-			
Offline Raid set					
Activate Raid Set	Select	Channel	Capacity	Model	
Create Hot Spare					
Delete Hot Spare		IDE Ch08	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
Rescue Raid Set		IDE CII08	500.10B	WDC WD50001EF3-010000	
 Physical Drives System Controls Information 	Subm	it Reset	eration		

et Set Dare Dare Volume Nat VolumeVOL	olume Attribute During Raid	
Set Volume Nat	D 111	
VolumeVOL#	ame Raid Level	Stripe Size
unctions	.#00 Raid 5 💌	64 💌 KBytes
trols		

Migration occurs when a disk is added to a Raid Set. Migrating status is displayed in the Raid Set status area of the Raid Set information. Migrating status is also displayed in the Volume Set status area of the Volume Set Information for all Volume Sets under the Raid Set which is migrating.

Quick Function	Km R	AID Mana	iger 🔺	XXXXXXXX		
RaidSet Functions			-			
VolumeSet Functions	Raid Set Hi	erarchy				
Physical Drives	Raid	Set IDE C	hannels	Volume Set(Ch/Drv#)	Volume State	Capacity
System Controls	Raid Set # 0	0 Ch01	Vo	umeVOL#00 (0/0)	Migrating(0.0%)	1800.4GB
		Ch02				
Information		Ch03				
idSet Hierarchy		Ch04				
stem Information ardware Monitor		Ch05				
		Ch06				
		Ch07				
	IDE Chann Channel	els Usage	Capacity	7	Model	
	<u>Ch01</u>	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	Ch02	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	Ch03	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	<u>Ch04</u>	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	Ch05	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	Ch06	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	

3.6.4 Offline Raid Set

If user wants to offline (and move) a Raid Set while the Raid subsystem is powered on, use the Offline Raid Set function. After completing the function, the HDD state will change to "Offlined" Mode.

To offline a Raid Set, click on the **Offline Raid Set** link. A "Select The RAID SET To Offline" screen is displayed showing all existing Raid Sets in the subsystem. Select the Raid Set which you want to offline in the Select column.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation**, and then click on the **Submit** button to offline the selected Raid Set.

●Quick Function	Rss	RAID Mana	ager XX	XXXXXX	[
RaidSet Functions						
<u>Create Raid Set</u> Delete Raid set	Select T	he Raid Set To Offl	ine			
Expand Raid Set						
Offline Raid set	Select	Raid Set Name	Member Disks	Raid State	Capacity	
<u>Activate Raid Set</u> Create Hot Spare	۲	Raid Set # 00	8/8	Normal	2400.6GB	
Delete Hot Spare						
Rescue Raid Set	Confi	m The Operation, V	olumeSet In This Rai	dSet Will Also Be C	Offlined	
⊕Physical Drives ⊕System Controls						
#Information						

uick Function	Rss R	AID Ma	anager	xxxxxxx		
aidSet Functions						
eate Raid Set						
<u>lete Raid set</u>						
and Raid Set	Raid Set H	lierarchy				
<u>line Raid set</u> tivate Raid Set						
ate Hot Spare	Raid S	Set IDE	Channels	Volume Set(Ch/Drv#)	Volume State	Capacity
ete Hot Spare						
cue Raid Set						
	IDE Chann	iels				
olumeSet Functions						
hysical Drives	Channel	Usage	Capacity		Model	
	Ch01	Offlined	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
stem Controls	Ch02	Offlined	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
formation	Ch03	Offlined	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
1Set Hierarchy	Ch04	Offlined	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
tem Information	Ch05	Offlined	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
rdware Monitor	Ch06	Offlined	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
	Ch07	Offlined	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	1G6U0	
	Ch08	Offlined	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-0	106110	



NOTE: After completing the Offline Raid Set Function, all the LEDs of the physical HDDs belonging to this Raid Set will be blinking red.

3.6.5 Activate Incomplete Raid Set

When Raid Set State is "Normal", this means there is no failed disk drive.

Raid Set Information					
Raid Set Name	Raid Set # 00				
Member Disks	3				
Total Raw Capacity	240.0GB				
Free Raw Capacity	0.0GB				
Min Member Disk Size	80.0GB				
Raid Set Power State	Operating				
Raid Set State	Normal				

When does "Incomplete" Raid Set State Happens?

If the Raid subsystem is powered off and one disk drive is removed or has failed in power off state, and when the Raid subsystem is powered on, the Raid Set State will change to "**Incomplete**".

Raid Set Information	
Raid Set Name	Raid Set # 00
Member Disks	8
Total Raw Capacity	2400.6GB
Free Raw Capacity	0.0GB
Min Member Disk Size	300.1GB
Raid Set Power State	Operating
Raid Set State	Incomplete

The Volume Set will not be visible and the failed or removed disk will be shown as "Missing".

Raid Set	IDE Channels	Volume Set(Port/Lun)	Volume State	Capacity
Raid Set # 00	<u>Ch01</u>			
	Ch02			
	Missing			

IDE Channels

Channel	Usage	Capacity	Model	
Ch01	Raid Set # 00	203.9GB	Maxtor 6Y200M0	
Ch02	Raid Set # 00	122.9GB	Maxtor 6Y120M0	
Ch03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
200.000				

When is the "Activate Raid Set" function can be used?

In order to access the Volume Set and corresponding data, use the **Activate Raid Set** function to active the Raid Set. After selecting this function, the Raid State will change to "**Degraded**" state.

To activate the incomplete the Raid Set, click on the **Activate Raid Set** link. A "Select The Raid Set To Activate" screen is displayed showing all existing Raid Sets in the subsystem. Select the Raid Set with "**Incomplete**" state which you want to activate in the Select column.

Quick Function	R. R	AID Manager	XXXXXXX	XX	
RaidSet Functions		June offeninger			
Create Raid Set Delete Raid set Expand Raid Set	Select The	Raid Set To Activate			
Offline Raid set	Select	Raid Set Name	Member Disks	Raid State	Capacity
Activate Raid Set Create Hot Spare		Raid Set # 00	2/3	Incomplete	240.0GB
<u>Delete Hot Spare</u> Rescue Raid Set	Submit	Reset			
TolumeSet Functions					
+ Physical Drives	-				
System Controls					
Information					

Click on the **Submit** button to activate the Raid Set. The Volume Set(s) associated with the Raid Set will become accessible in "**Degraded**" mode.

Raid Set	lierarchy				
Rai	l Set II)E Channels	Volume Set(Ch/Drv#)	Volume fitate	Capacity
Raid Set #	00 Ch0)1 Volu	meVOL#00 (1/0)	Degraded	50.0GB
	Ch0	02 Volu	meVOL#01 (1/1)	Degraded	40.0GB
	Fail	ed Volu	meVOL#02 (0/0)	Degraded	40.0GB
		Volu	meVOL#03 (0/1)	Degraded	34.7GB
IDE Char	1				η.
Channe	Usage			Model	
	1		HDS728080PLA380		л
Channe	Usage	0 82.3GB			л.
Channe Ch01	Usage Raid Set # 0	0 82.3GB	HDS728080PLA380		л.



NOTE: The "Activate Raid Set" function is <u>only</u> used when Raid Set State is "Incomplete". It cannot be used when Raid Set configuration is lost. If ever the Raid Set configuration is lost, please contact your vendor for support.

3.6.6 Create Hot Spare

The Create Hot Spare option gives you the ability to define a global hot spare.

When you choose the **Create Hot Spare** option in the Raid Set Function, all unused (non Raid Set member) disk drives in the subsystem appear. Select the target disk drive by clicking on the appropriate check box. Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to create hot spare drive(s).

eate Raid Set lete Raid set pand Raid Set	Select	The IDE Dr	ives For Hot	Spare	
<u>fline Raid set</u> t <u>ivate Raid Set</u> eate Hot Spare	Select	Channel	Capacity	Model	
<u>lete Hot Spare</u> scue Raid Set		IDE Ch08	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
ysical Drives rstem Controls	Submit	afirm The Ope	eration		
ormation					

3.6.7 Delete Hot Spare

Use this option to remove the Hot Spare function from a disk drive.

Click the Delete Hot Spare function then select the Hot Spare Disk. Tick on the **Confirm The Operation**, and click on the **Submit** button in the screen to delete the hot spare disk.

Quick Function	R	RAID	Manage	ar XXXXXXXX	
RaidSet Functions					~
Create Raid Set					
Delete Raid set	Select	The Hot Spa	re Drive To	Delete	
Expand Raid Set					
Offline Raid set					
Activate Raid Set	Select	Channel	Capacity	Model	
Create Hot Spare					
Delete Hot Spare	-	THE OF SS			
Rescue Raid Set		IDE Ch08	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
 VolumeSet Functions Physical Drives System Controls Information 	Submi	nfirm The Ope	ration		

3.6.8 Rescue Raid Set

If you need to rescue a missing Raid Set, please contact your vendor for support or assistance.

⊕Quick Function	R RAID Manager XXXXXXXX
©RaidSet Functions Create Raid Set	INAID Chranager
<u>Delete Raid Set</u> <u>Expand Raid Set</u> <u>Offline Raid Set</u> <u>Activate Raid Set</u> Create Hot Spare	Try To Rescue Missing RAIDSET Enter 'RESCUE' To Try To Recover Missing RaidSet Enter 'SIGNAT' To Regenerate RaidSet Signature If RaidSet Is Recovered
Delete Hot Spare Rescue Raid Set	Enter The Keyword
@ VolumeSet Functions	Confirm The Operation
@Physical Drives	Submit Reset
⊕System Controls	
#Information	

3.7 Volume Set Function

A Volume Set is seen by the host system as a single logical device. It is organized in a RAID level with one or more physical disks. RAID level refers to the level of data performance and protection of a Volume Set. A Volume Set capacity can consume all or a portion of the raw capacity available in a Raid Set.

Multiple Volume Sets can exist on a group of disks in a Raid Set. Additional Volume Sets created in a specified Raid Set will reside on all the physical disks in the Raid Set. Thus each Volume Set on the Raid Set will have its data spread evenly across all the disks in the Raid Set.

3.7.1 Create Volume Set

The following are the Volume Set features:

- 1. Volume sets of different RAID levels may coexist on the same Raid Set.
- 2. Up to 16 Volume Sets in a Raid Set can be created by the Raid subsystem controller.

To create Volume Set from a Raid Set, expand the Volume Set Functions in the main menu and click on the **Create Volume Set** link. The **Select The Raid Set To Create Volume On It** screen will show all existing Raid Sets. Tick on the Raid Set where you want to create the Volume Set and then click on the **Submit** button.

Configure the Volume Set name, Capacity, RAID level, Stripe Size, Cache Mode, Initialization Mode (if needed), SATA Data Xfer Mode, and Channel/Drive#.

•Quick Function	Rs	RAID Mana	ader XXX	xxxxxx	
RaidSet Functions					
©VolumeSet Functions Create Volume Set	Select T	he Raid Set To Cre	ate Volume On It		
Delete Volume Set	Select	Raid Set Name	Member Disks	Raid State	Capacity
Modify Volume Set Check Volume Set	۲	Raid Set # 00	8/8	Normal	2400.6GB
Stop Volume Set Check	Submit	Reset			
Physical Drives		110001			
System Controls					
Information					

Quick Function	RAID Manager	XXXXXXXXX	
⊕RaidSet Functions	iuns estanager		
ØVolumeSet Functions	Enter Volume Attribute On Raid Se	# 00	
<u>Create Volume Set</u> Delete Volume Set			
Addify Volume Set	Volume Name	VolumeVOL#00	
heck Volume Set	Member Disks	8	
Stop Volume Set Check	Volume Raid Level	Raid 5 🗸	
Physical Drives	Max Capacity Allowed	1750 GB	
	Select Volume Capacity	1750 GB	
System Controls	Volume Initialization Mode	Foreground Initialization	
System Config SCSI Config	Volume Stripe Size		
EtherNet Config	-	64 V KBytes	
Alert By Mail Config	Volume Cache Mode	Write Back 👻	
SNMP Configuration	SATA Data Xfer Mode	SATA300+NCQ -	
NTP Configuration View Events/Mute Beeper	Channel:Drive#	SATA (CH0) 👻 : 1 👻	
Generate Test Event			
Clear Event Buffer	sSATA Port#0 : Drv#0~7		
Modify Password	sSATA Port#1 : Drv#8~15		
Upgrade Firmware	Port Multiplier Supported Host SATA	Port Is Needed To	
Shutdown Controller	Recognize Drv#1~7 And Drv#9~15		
Restart Controller			
	USB : USBiA Drv#0~7 as LUN#0~7 (
Sinformation	iSCSI/AoE : USBiA Drv#8~15 as Targ	Node#8~15	
RaidSet Hierarchy			

Volume Name:

The default Volume Set name will always appear as Volume---VOL#00. You can rename the Volume Set name provided it does not exceed the 16 characters limit.

Raid Level:

Set the RAID level for the Volume Set. Click the down-arrow in the drop-down list. The available RAID levels for the current Volume Set are displayed. Select the preferred RAID level.

Capacity:

The maximum Volume Set size is displayed by default. If necessary, change the Volume Set size appropriate for your application.

Greater Two TB Volume Support:

If the Volume Set size is over 2TB, an option "Greater Two TB Volume Support" will be automatically provided in the screen as shown in the above example. There are two options to select: "No" and "Yes".

No: Volume Set capacity is set to maximum 2TB.

Yes: Volume Set capacity can be set over 2TB.

Initialization Mode:

Set the Initialization Mode for the Volume Set. Foreground mode is completed faster but Volume Set but be completed before it becomes accessible. Background mode makes the Volume Set available instantly but the initialization process takes longer.

Stripe Size:

This parameter sets the size of the stripe written to each disk in a RAID 0, 1, 10, 5, and 6 Volume Set. You can set the Stripe Size to 4 KB, 8 KB, 16 KB, 32 KB, 64 KB, or 128 KB.

A larger Stripe Size produces better read performance, especially if the host server does mostly sequential reads. However, if you are sure that the host server does random reads more often, select a small Stripe Size.



Cache Mode:

The Raid subsystem supports Write-Through Cache and Write-Back Cache.

SATA Data Xfer Mode

The Raid subsystem supports SATA150, SATA150+NCQ, SATA300, and SATA300+NCQ data transfer mode.

Channel

Select the Host Channel for mapping the Volume Set. Options are: SATA (CH0), USBiA (CH1), and SATA&USBiA.



NOTE: Select "SATA (CH0)" channel when Volume Set will be mapped to USB3.0 Port or eSATA Port. Select "USBiA (CH1)" channel when Volume Set will be mapped to USB2.0 Port or accessed via iSCSI/AoE.

Drive

For SATA (CH0) – USB3.0 Port, Drive # options are 0 to 7 (The drive# is assigned in order).

For SATA (CH0) – eSATA Port, Drive # options are 8 to 15 (Manual Assignment).

For USBiA (CH1) – USB2.0 Port, Drive # options are 0 to 7.

For USBIA (CH1) - iSCSI/AoE, Drive # options are 8 to 15.



NOTE: The eSATA HBA or controller in the host system must support port multiplier to recognize Volume Sets mapped as Drives 1 to 7 and 8 to 15. Example of eSATA controllers that support port multiplier are Sil3132 or 3124 and Intel ICH9 or ICH10.

Host Channel Port	The Maximum Number of Volume Sets
USB3.0 Port	8
eSATA Port	8
USB 2.0 Port	8
iSCSI/AoE (R-Link Port)	8



IMPORTANT! It is not recommended to use iSCSI together with eSATA/USB at the same time since access to Volumes can be slower than normal. Using eSATA and USB at the same time is ok.



NOTE: In order to maintain the system I/O performance, it is not recommended to access the storage from the different host interfaces at the same time.

3.7.2 Delete Volume Set

To delete a Volume Set, select the Volume Set Functions in the main menu and click on the **Delete Volume Set** link. The **Select The Volume Set To Delete** screen will show all available Raid Sets. Tick on a Raid Set and check the **Confirm The Operation** option and then click on the **Submit** button to show all Volume Sets in the selected Raid Set. Tick on a Volume Set and check the **Confirm The Operation** option. Click on the **Submit** button to delete the Volume Set.

dSet Functions		RAID Manage	-1	XXXX	
user runctions					
umeSet Functions	Select Th	e Volume Set To Dele	te		
e Volume Set					
<u>e Volume Set</u> fy Volume Set	Select	Volume Set Name	On Raid Set	Capacity	
k Volume Set	۲	VolumeVOL#00	Raid Set # 00	1800.4GB	
Volume Set Check	1.0			1	
	Confr	m The Operation			
sical Drives		in the operation			
tem Controls	Submit	Reset			
ormation					
rmation					

3.7.3 Modify Volume Set

Use this function to modify Volume Set configuration.

To modify the attributes of a Volume Set:

1. Click on the Modify Volume Set link.

2. Tick from the list the Volume Set you want to modify. Click on the Submit button.

The following screen appears.

Set Functions				
ohme Set	Select Th	e Volume Set For Mod	lification	
olume Set	Select	Volume Set Name	On Raid Set	Capacity
<u>uhume Set</u> ume Set Check	۲	VolumeVOL#00	Raid Set # 00	1800.4GB
l Drives	Submit	Reset		
Drives				
Controls				
tion				

To modify Volume Set attribute values, select an attribute item and click on the attribute value. After completing the modification, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** option and click on the **Submit** button to save the changes.

⊕Quick Function	P PAID Manage	****
⊕RaidSet Functions	RAID Manager	
VolumeSet Functions		
Create Volume Set		
Delete Volume Set	Enter Volume Attribute On Raid	let #01
Modify Volume Set Check Volume Set		
Stop Volume Set Check	Volume Name	VolumeVOL#00
⊕Physical Drives	Max Capacity Allowed	2199.0 GB
	Volume Capacity	2199.0 GB
⊕System Controls	Volume Initialization Mode	Foreground Initialization 💌
①Information	Volume Raid Level	Raid 6 💌
	Volume Stripe Size	64 💌 KBytes
	Volume Cache Mode	Write Back
	SATA Data Xfer Mode	SATA300+NCQ -
	Channel:Drive#	SATA (CHO) 🔽 : 0 🔽
	sSATA Port#0 : Drv#0~7	
	sSATA Port#0 : Drv#0~7 sSATA Port#1 : Drv#8~15	
	Port Multiplier Supported Host SAT.	A Port Is Needed To
	Recognize Drv#1~7 And Drv#9~15	
	USB : USBiA Drv#0~7 as LUN#0~	7 (must start from 0)
	iSCSI/AoE : USBiA Drv#8~15 as T	
	Confirm The Operation	
	Submit Reset	

3.7.3.1 Volume Expansion

Volume Capacity (Logical Volume Concatenation Plus Re-stripe)

Use the Expand Raid Set function to expand a Raid Set when a disk is added to your subsystem. (Refer to Section 3.6.3)

The expanded capacity can be used to enlarge the Volume Set size or create another Volume Set. Use the Modify Volume Set function to expand the Volume Set capacity. Select the Volume Set and move the cursor to the **Volume Set Capacity** item and enter the capacity size.



Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to complete the action. The Volume Set starts to expand.

3.7.4 Volume Set Migration

Migration occurs when a Volume Set migrates from one RAID level to another, a Volume Set stripe size changes, or when a disk is added to a Raid Set. Migrating status is displayed in the Volume Set status area of the RaidSet Hierarchy screen during migration.

aidSet Functions		AID <i>M</i> ana				
lumeSet Functions	Raid Set H	ierarchy				
ysical Drives	Raid	Set IDE C	hannels	Volume Set(Ch/Drv#)	Volume State	Capacity
stem Controls	Raid Set # 0	0 <u>Ch01</u>	Z	ohumeVOL#00 (0/0)	Migrating(0.0%)	1800.4GB
		Ch02				
ormation		Ch03				
Set Hierarchy m Information		Ch04				
rdware Monitor		Ch05				
		Ch06				
		Ch07				
		<u>Ch08</u> ←				
	IDE Chann Channel	els Usage	Capac	ity	Model	
	<u>Ch01</u>	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	<u>Ch02</u>	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	Ch03	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	Ch04	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	Ch05	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	
	Ch06	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS	-01G6U0	

3.7.5 Check Volume Set

Use this function to perform Volume Set consistency check, which verifies the correctness of redundant data (data blocks and parity blocks) in a Volume Set. This basically means computing the parity from the data blocks and comparing the results to the contents of the parity blocks, or computing the data from the parity blocks and comparing the results to the contents of the data blocks.

To perform Check Volume Set function:

1. Click on the Check Volume Set link.

2. Tick from the list the Volume Set you want to check. Tick on **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button. The Checking process will be started.

Check Volume Set Options:

- ✓ Scrub Bad Block If Bad Block Found, Assume Parity Data is Good
- ✓ Re-compute Parity if Parity Error, Assume Data is Good



NOTE: When the 2 options are not selected, it will only check for errors. It is recommended to perform Check Volume Set with the 2 options unselected at first. If the result shows errors, the data must be backed up to a safe storage. Then the two options can be selected and redo Check Volume Set to correct the errors.

et Functions ume Set	Select T	he Volume Set To B	e Checked	
<u>ne Set</u> <u>me Set</u>	Select	Volume Set Name	On Raid Set	Capacity
Set		VolumeVOL#00	Raid Set # 00	263.0GB
<u>Set Check</u>		VolumeVOL#01	Raid Set # 00	263.0GB
s		VolumeVOL#02	Raid Set # 00	263.0GB
ols		VolumeVOL#03	Raid Set # 00	263.0GB
IS		VolumeVOL#04	Raid Set # 00	263.0GB
		VolumeVOL#05	Raid Set # 00	263.0GB
		VolumeVOL#06	Raid Set # 00	263.0GB
		VolumeVOL#07	Raid Set # 00	215.6GB

The checking percentage can also be viewed by clicking on RaidSet Hierarchy in the main menu.

		D <i>M</i> anager				
aidSet Functions						
olumeSet Functions						
eate Volume Set	Raid Set Hiera	rchy				
elete Volume Set						
difv Volume Set ck Volume Set	Raid	Set ID	E Channels	Volume Set(Ch/Drv#)	Volume State	Capacity
Volume Set Check	Raid Set # 00	Ch01	V	ohameVOL#00 (0&1/0)	Checking(0.5%)	263.0GB
		Ch02	V	ohmeVOL#01 (0&1/1)	Normal	263.0GB
hysical Drives		Ch03	V	ohmeVOL#02 (0&1/2)	Normal	263.0GB
vstem Controls		Ch04	V	ohmeVOL#03 (0&1/3)	Normal	263.0GB
ystem controis		Ch05	V	ohmeVOL#04 (0&1/4)	Normal	263.0GB
aformation		Ch06	V	ohmeVOL#05 (0&1/5)	Normal	263.0GB
idSet Hierarchy		Ch07	V	ohmeVOL#06 (0&1/6)	Normal	263.0GB
stem Information ardware Monitor		Ch08	v	ohmeVOL#07 (0&:1/7)	Normal	215.6GB
	-					
	IDE Channels					
	Channel	Usage	Capacit	y l	Model	
	Ch01	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U)	
	Ch02	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U)	
	Ch03	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0)	
	Cb04	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U)	
	Ch05	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0)	
	Ch06	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U)	
	Ch07	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0)	
		Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U		

3.7.6 Stop Volume Set Check

Use this option to stop the current running Check Volume Set process.

•Quick Function	RAID Manager XXXXXXXX
RaidSet Functions	uns thange.
•VolumeSet Functions	
<u>Create Volume Set</u> Delete Volume Set	Do You Want To Stop All Volume Consistency Checking?
<u>Modify Volume Set</u> <u>Check Volume Set</u>	
Stop Volume Set Check	Submit Reset
Physical Drives	
System Controls	
Information	

3.8 **Physical Drive**

Choose this option from the Main Menu to select a disk drive and to perform the operations listed below.

3.8.1 Create Pass-Through Disk

A Pass-Through Disk is a disk drive not controlled by the internal Raid subsystem firmware and thus cannot be a part of a Volume Set. A Pass-Through disk is a separate and individual Raid Set. The disk is available to the host as an individual disk. It is typically used on a system where the operating system is on a disk not controlled by the RAID firmware.

To create pass-through disk, click on the Create Pass-Through link under the Physical Drives main menu. The setting function screen appears.

Select the disk drive to be made as Pass-Through Disk and configure the Pass-Through Disk attributes, such as the Cache Mode, SATA Data Xfer Mode and Channel: Drive# for this volume.

●Quick Function	P .	RAID /	Manage	• XXX	XXXXX
RaidSet Functions			wanaye		
•VolumeSet Functions	Select	the IDE driv	e For Pass Th	irough	
Physical Drives					
Create Pass Through Modify Pass Through	Select	Channel	Capacity		Model
<u>Delete Pass Through</u> <u>Identify Drive</u>	۲	IDE Ch08	300.1GB	WDC WD3000	HLFS-01G6U0
⊕System Controls					
#Information	Enter I	ass Through	Disk Attribu	te	
	Volume	Cache Mode	:		Write Back
	SATA	Data Xfer Mo	de		SATA300+NCQ V
	Channel:Drive#				SATA 💌 : 0 💌
	sSATA sSATA Port Mi Recogn	d To			
				~7 (must start fror FargNode#8~15	n 0)
	Cot	ıfirm The Ope	ration		
	Submit	Reset			

3.8.2 Modify Pass-Through Disk

Use this option to modify the Pass-Through Disk attributes. User can modify the Cache Mode, SATA Data Xfer Mode and Channel:Drive#.

To modify the Pass-Through drive attribute from the Pass-Through drive pool, click on the **Modify Pass-Through** link. The "Select The Pass-Through Disk For Modification" screen appears. Tick on the Pass-Through Disk from the Pass-Through drive pool and click on the **Submit** button to select the drive.

eSet Functions	Select	The Pass Th	rough Disk I	for Modification	
al Drives					
a <u>ss Through</u> Pass Through ass Through	Select	Channel	Capacity	Model	
Drive	۲	IDE Ch08	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
n Controls				1	
ation	Submit	Reset			

The Enter Pass-Through Disk Attribute screen appears. Modify the drive attribute values as you want.

Quick Function	RAID Manager X	XXXXXXX
RaidSet Functions		
VolumeSet Functions	Enter Pass Through Disk Attribute	
Physical Drives Create Pass Through	Ch08 300.1GB WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U	10
<u>Modify Pass Through</u> Delete Pass Through		
Identify Drive	Volume Cache Mode	Write Back
•System Controls	SATA Data Xfer Mode	SATA300+NCQ
●Information	Channel:Drive#	SATA C
	sSATA Port#0 : Drv#0~7 sSATA Port#1 : Drv#8~15 Port Multiplier Supported Host SATA Port Is 1 Recognize Drv#1~7 And Drv#9~15 USB : USBiA Drv#0~7 as LUN#0~7 (must st. iSCSI/AoE : USBiA Drv#8~15 as TargNode#	art from 0)
	Submit Reset	

To save changes, tick on Confirm The Operation and click on the Submit button.

3.8.3 Delete Pass-Through Disk

To delete Pass-Through Disk from the Pass-Through drive pool, click on Delete Pass-Through link. Select a Pass-Through Disk, tick on the Confirm The Operation and click the **Submit** button to complete the delete action.

©Quick Function	R	RAID (Manage	XXXXXXXX
RaidSet Functions				
VolumeSet Functions	Select	The Pass Th	rough Disk T	'o Delete
Physical Drives				
Create Pass Through Modify Pass Through Delete Pass Through	Select	Channel	Capacity	Model
Identify Drive	۲	IDE Ch08	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0
●System Controls				
Information	Con	ifirm The Ope	ration	
	Submi	Reset		

3.8.4 Identify Selected Drive

Use this option to physically locate a selected drive to prevent removing the wrong drive. When a disk drive is selected using the **Identify Drive** function, the LED of the selected disk drive will light.

To identify a selected drive from the drives pool, click on the Identify Drive link. The "Select The IDE Drive For identification" screen appears. Tick on the disk drive from the drives list. After completing the selection, click on the Submit button to identify selected drive.

PRaidSet Functions		RAID			
VolumeSet Functions	Select	The IDE De	vice For Ide	ntification	
Physical Drives					
Create Pass Through	Select	Channel	Capacity	Model	
Iodify Pass Through	۲	IDE Ch01	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
elete Pass Through entify Drive	0	IDE Ch02	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
denaly brive	0	IDE Ch02	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
Bystem Controls		IDE Ch03	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
	0				
Information	0	IDE Ch05	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
	0	IDE Ch06	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
	0	IDE Ch07	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
	0	IDE Ch08	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0	
	Submi	t Reset			

3.9 System Controls

3.9.1 System Configuration

To set the Raid subsystem system configuration options, click the **System Config** link under the **System Controls** menu. The System Configuration screen will be shown. Set the system configuration option as needed.

olumeSet Functions	System Configurations	
ysical Drives	System Conngulations	
	System Beeper Setting	Enabled V
stem Controls em Config	Background Task Priority	Medium(50%) 🔽
<u>SI Config</u>	Terminal Port Configuration	Baud Rate 115200 🖌 , Stop Bits 1 🖌
erNet Config	JBOD/RAID Configuration	
<u>rt By Mail Config</u> MP Configuration	Max SATA Mode Supported	SATA300+NCQ V
P Configuration	Host NCQ Mode Setting	Disabled 💌
w Events/Mute Beeper herate Test Event	HDD Read Ahead Cache	Enabled 🖌
ar Event Buffer	Volume Data Read Ahead	Normal
dify Password	Stagger Power On Control	0.7 🖌
<u>rade Firmware</u> :down Controller	Spin Down Idle HDD (Minutes)	Disabled 🗸
art Controller	Empty HDD Slot LED	
ormation	HDD SMART Status Polling	Enabled V
	Auto Activate Incomplete Raid	Disabled 💙
	Disk Capacity Truncation Mode	No Truncation
	Confirm The Operation	

System Beeper Setting:

This option is used to Disabled or Enable the subsystem's RAID controller alarm beeper.

Background Task Priority:

The Background Task Priority indicates how much time and system resource the RAID controller devotes to a background task, such as a rebuild operation. The Raid subsystem allows user to choose the background task priority (High 80%, Medium 50%, Low 25%, and Ultra Low 5%) to balance between background task process and Volume Set access. For high Raid subsystem performance, specify a low value.

Terminal Port Configuration:

Baud Rate setting values are 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200. Use 115200 for the Raid subsystem terminal port speed setting.

Stop Bits values are 1 bit and 2 bits. Use 1 bit for the Raid subsystem stop bit setting.

Note: Parity value is fixed at "None". Data Bits value is fixed at 8 bits.

JBOD/RAID Configuration

The Raid subsystem supports JBOD and RAID configuration.

Maximum SATA Mode Supported:

The 12 SATA drive channel can support up to SATA II, which runs up to 300MB/s. NCQ is a command protocol in Serial ATA that can only be implemented on native Serial ATA hard drives. It allows multiple commands to be outstanding within a drive at the same time. Drives that support NCQ have an internal queue where outstanding commands can be dynamically rescheduled or re-ordered, along with the necessary tracking mechanisms for outstanding and completed portions of the workload. Raid subsystem allows user to choose the SATA Mode: SATA150, SAT150+NCQ, SAT300, SATA300+NCQ.

Host NCQ Mode Setting:

This option allows the users to select the supported Host NCQ Mode or to disable it. Options are: ESB2/MACPro/SiliconImage, Marvell 6145, ICH, nVidia, and Disabled.

HDD Read Ahead Cache:

This option allows the users to disable the cache of the disk drives in the Raid subsystem. In some HDD models, disabling the cache in the HDD is necessary to prove the Raid subsystem functions correctly.

Volume Data Read Ahead:

This option allows the users to set the Volume Data Read Ahead function. Options are: Normal, Aggressive, Conservative, and Disabled.

Stagger Power On Control:

This option allows the Raid subsystem's power supply to power up in succession each HDD in the Raid subsystem. In the past, all the HDDs on the Raid subsystem are powered up altogether at the same time. This function allows the power transfer time (lag time) from the last HDD to the next one be set within the range of 0.4 to 6.0 seconds.

Spin Down Idle HDD (Minutes): MAID Function

This option enables the hard drives to spin down after they become idle after a preset period of time. Options are: Disabled, 1 (For Test), 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 60.

Empty HDD Slot LED:

Use this option to turn ON or OFF the LED of a slot with no HDD.

HDD SMART Status Polling:

The Raid subsystem can read HDD SMART information through this function. This function is enabled by default.

Auto Activate Incomplete Raid:

Use this option to automatically activate an Incomplete Raid Set. Note that the Raid Set status becomes Incomplete when one disk is removed or failed in power off state. After activated, the Volume Set(s) in the Raid Set will be in Degraded mode.

Disk Capacity Truncation Mode:

This Raid subsystem use drive truncation so that drives from different vendors are more likely to be able to be used as spares for each other. Drive truncation slightly decreases the usable capacity of a drive that is used in redundant units. Options are:

Multiples Of 10G: If you have several 120GB drives from different vendors, chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 121.1 GB, and the other 120.4 GB. This drive truncation mode makes the 121.1 GB and 120.4 GB drives same capacity as 120 GB so that one could replace the other.

Multiples Of 1G: If you have 120 GB drives from different vendors, chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 121.1 GB, and the other 121.4 GB. This drive truncation mode makes the 121.1 GB and 121.4 GB drives same capacity 121 GB so that one could replace the other.

No Truncation: The capacity of the disk drive is not truncated.

3.9.2 iSCSI Configuration

To set the iSCSI Configuration options, click the **iSCSI Config** link under the **System Controls** menu. The iSCSI Configuration screen will be shown. Set the system configuration option as needed.

⊕Quick Function	R RAID Manager XXXXXXX	
⊕RaidSet Functions	Min Mailager	
⊕VolumeSet Functions		
	iSCSI Configuration	
•System Controls		
System Config iSCSI Config	iSCSI TargetNode Base Name im.1996-08.tw.com.proware.ep2803ua	
EtherNet Config Alert By Mail Config	iSCSI Port Number (71688191 Is Reserved) 3260	
SNMP Configuration NTP Configuration	Confirm The Operation	
View Events/Mute Beeper Generate Test Event	Submit Reset	
<u>Clear Event Buffer</u> Modify Password		
Upgrade Firmware Shutdown Controller		
Restart Controller		
⊕Information		

iSCSI TargetNode Base Name

This option is used to set the iSCSI target node base name.

iSCSI Port Number (7168..8191 Is Reserved)

This option is used to modify the iSCSI port number to be used in iSCSI connection. Note that port numbers from 7168 to 8191 cannot be used. Port Number can also be changed in EhterNet Config.



NOTE: The new settings will take effect only after next volume change/login.

New Parameters Take Effect at Next VolumeChange/Login

3.9.3 EtherNet Config

To set the Ethernet configuration, click the **EtherNet Config** link under the System Controls menu. The Raid subsystem EtherNet Configuration screen will be shown. Set the desired configuration. Once done, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click the **Submit** button to save the settings.

Ouick Function	D BAID Managar	XXXX
⊕RaidSet Functions	RAID Manager XXXXX	
⊕VolumeSet Functions		
⊕Physical Drives	Ether Net Configurations	
•System Controls		
System Config	DHCP Function	Disabled 💌
i <u>SCSI Config</u> EtherNet Config	Local IP Address (Used If DHCP Disabled)	192 .168 .1 .109
Alert By Mail Config	Gateway IP Address (Used If DHCP Disabled)	
SNMP Configuration	Subnet Mask (Used If DHCP Disabled)	255 .255 .0
<u>NTP Configuration</u> View Events/Mute Beeper	HTTP Port Number (71688191 Is Reserved)	80
Generate Test Event	Telnet Port Number (71688191 Is Reserved)	23
Clear Event Buffer		
Modify Password	SMTP Port Number (71688191 Is Reserved)	25
Upgrade Firmware Shutdown Controller	iSCSI Port Number (71688191 Is Reserved)	3260
Restart Controller	AoE Major Address (04094)	1292
 Information	Current IP Address	192.168.1.109
Dimormation	Current Gateway IP Address	192.168.1.1
	Current Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
	Ether Net MAC Address	00.1B.4D.01.25.0A
	<u> </u>	~
	Confirm The Operation	
	Submit Reset	

DHCP Function

This option is used to disable or enable (Default is Enabled) the DHCP client function.

Local IP Address

This option is used to configure the R-Link IP address, if DHCP is disabled.

Gateway IP Address

This option is used to configure the R-Link IP gateway IP address, if DHCP is disabled.

Subnet Mask

This option is used to configure the subnet mask, if DHCP is disabled.

HTTP Port Number

This option is used to set HTTP Port Number. Default is 80. Note that port number from 7168 to 8191 is reserved for system use.

Telnet Port Number

This option is used to set Telnet Port Number. Default is 23. Note that port number from 7168 to 8191 is reserved for system use.

SMTP Port Number

This option is used to set SMTP Port Number. Default is 25. Note that port number from 7168 to 8191 is reserved for system use.

iSCSI Port Number

This option is used to set iSCSI Port Number. Default is 3260. Port Number can also be changed in iSCSI Config. Note that port number from 7168 to 8191 is reserved for system use.

AoE Major Address

This option is used to set the AoE Header Major Address. Range is from 0 to 4094.

3.9.4 Alert By Mail Config

To set the Event Notification function, click on the **Alert By Mail Config** link under the System Controls main menu. The Raid subsystem Event Notification configuration screen will be shown. Set up the desired function and option. When an abnormal condition occurs, an error message will be emailed to the email recipient(s) that a problem has occurred. Events are classified into 4 levels (Urgent, Serious, Warning, and Information).

■Quick Function	RAID Manager	XXXXXXXX
•RaidSet Functions	in in the second second	
VolumeSet Functions	SMTP Server Configuration	
⊕Physical Drives		
System Controls	SMTP Server IP Address	0.0.0
System Config iSCSI Config	Mail Address Configurations	
EtherNet Config Alert By Mail Config SNMP Configuration	Sender Name :	Mail Address :
<u>NTP Configuration</u> View Events/Mute Beeper	Account :	Password :
Generate Test Event	MailTo Name1 :	Mail Address :
<u>Clear Event Buffer</u> Modify Password	MailTo Name2 :	Mail Address :
Upgrade Firmware	MailTo Name3 :	Mail Address :
<u>Shutdown Controller</u> <u>Restart Controller</u>	MailTo Name4 :	Mail Address :
Information	Event Notification Configurations	
	 Disable Event Notification 	No Event Notification Will Be Sent
	O Urgent Error Notification	Send Only Urgent Event
	O Serious Error Notification	Send Urgent And Serious Event
	 Warning Error Notification 	Send Urgent, Serious And Warning Event
	 Information Notification 	Send All Event

3.9.5 SNMP Configuration

The SNMP gives users independence from the proprietary network management schemes of some manufacturers and SNMP is supported by many WAN and LAN manufacturers enabling true LAN/ WAN management integration.

To set the SNMP function, move the cursor to the main menu and click on the **SNMP Configuration** link. The Raid subsystem's SNMP Configurations screen will be shown. Select the desired function and set the preferred option.

•Quick Function	R. RAID ON	anager X	XXXX	XXX	X			
RaidSet Functions								
@VolumeSet Functions	SNMP Trap Configura	tions						
Physical Drives	SNMP Trap IP Address	#1 0	. 0	. 0 .	0	Port#	162	
System Controls	SNMP Trap IP Address	#2 0	. 0	. 0 .	0	Port#	162	
System Config iSCSI Config	SNMP Trap IP Address	#3 0	. 0	. 0 .	0	Port#	162	
EtherNet Config Alert By Mail Config SNMP Configuration	SNMP System Configurations							
NTP Configuration	Community							
<u>View Events/Mute Beeper</u> Generate Test Event	sysContact.0							
Clear Event Buffer	sysName.0							
Modify Password Upgrade Firmware	sysLocation.0							
<u>Shutdown Controller</u> <u>Restart Controller</u>	SNMP Trap Notificatio	on Configurations						
©Information	Oisable SNMP Trap		No SNM	P Trap W	11 Be Sent			
	Orgent Error Notification Orgent Error Notification Warning Error Notification		Send Only Urgent Event Send Urgent And Serious Event Send Urgent, Serious And Warning Event					
	 Information Notificati 	on	Send All I	Event				
Confirm The Operation								

SNMP Trap Configurations: Type the SNMP Trap IP Address. The SNMP Port is set to 162 by default.

SNMP System Configuration:

Community: The default is Public.

(1)sysContact.0; (2)sysLocation.0; (3)sysName.0: SNMP parameter (31 bytes max). If these 3 categories are configured and when an error occurs, SNMP will send out a message that includes the 3 categories within the message. This allows user to easily define which RAID unit is having problem.

SNMP Trap Notification Configurations: Select the desired option.

After completing the settings, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to save the configuration.

SNMP also works in the same as Alert By Mail when sending event notifications.

3.9.6 NTP Configuration

NTP stands for **Network Time Protocol**. It is an Internet protocol used to synchronize the clocks of computers to some time reference. Type the NTP Server IP Address to enable the Raid subsystem to synchronize with it.

To set the NTP function, move the cursor to the main menu and click on the **NTP Configuration**. The Raid subsystem's NTP Configuration screen will be displayed. Select the desired function and configure the necessary option.

After completing the settings, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to save the configuration.

•Quick Function	RAID Manager	XXXXXXXX						
RaidSet Functions								
⊕VolumeSet Functions	NTP Server Configurations							
⊕Physical Drives	NTP Server IP Address #1							
•System Controls System Config	NTP Server IP Address #2							
<u>iSCSI Config</u> <u>EtherNet Config</u>	Time Zone Configuration							
Alert By Mail Config SNMP Configuration	Time Zone : (GMT+08:00)Taipei	M						
<u>NTP Configuration</u> View Events/Mute Beeper	Automatic Daylight Saving : Enabled							
Generate Test Event	Current Time : 2009/8/24 11:43:11							
<u>Clear Event Buffer</u> Modify Password	NTP Server Not Set							
Upgrade Firmware	Confirm The Operation							
Shutdown Controller								
<u>Restart Controller</u>	Submit Reset							
Information								

3.9.7 View Events/Mute Beeper

To view the Raid subsystem's event log information, move the mouse cursor to the System Controls menu and click on the System Information link. The Raid subsystem's System Events Information screen appears.

The System Events Information screen will show: Time, Device, Event type, Elapse Time and Errors. The RAID system does not have built-in real time clock. When the RAID manager GUI is opened from a host system via R-Link connection, the RAID system's time will be referenced to the time of the host system. When not connected to the RAID Manager GUI via R-Link connection, the time information is the relative to the time when the Raid subsystem was powered on.

This function can also be used to silence the alarm beeper.

●Quick Function	R RAID CA	Kanager XX	XXXXXXX		
RaidSet Functions		ranagor			
•VolumeSet Functions	2009-08-19 19:07:58	VolumeVOL#07	Start Rebuilding		
wvolumeset runctions	2009-08-19 19:07:58	VolumeVOL#06	Complete Rebuild	000:32:01	
Physical Drives	2009-08-19 18:35:57	VolumeVOL#06	Start Rebuilding		
	2009-08-19 18:35:57	VolumeVOL#05	Complete Rebuild	000:31:52	
System Controls	2009-08-19 18:04:04	VolumeVOL#05	Start Rebuilding		
SCSI Config	2009-08-19 18:04:04	VolumeVOL#04	Complete Rebuild	000:31:37	
EtherNet Config	2009-08-19 17:32:27	VolumeVOL#04	Start Rebuilding		
Alert By Mail Config	2009-08-19 17:32:27	VolumeVOL#03	Complete Rebuild	000:31:25	
<u>SNMP Configuration</u> VTP Configuration	2009-08-19 17:01:02	VolumeVOL#03	Start Rebuilding		
/iew Events/Mute Beeper	2009-08-19 17:01:02	VolumeVOL#02	Complete Rebuild	000:31:17	
<u>Generate Test Event</u>	2009-08-19 16:29:44	VolumeVOL#02	Start Rebuilding		
<u>Clear Event Buffer</u>	2009-08-19 16:29:44	VolumeVOL#01	Complete Rebuild	000:31:10	
Modify Password Jograde Firmware	2009-08-19 15:58:34	VolumeVOL#01	Start Rebuilding		
Shutdown Controller	2009-08-19 15:58:34	VolumeVOL#00	Complete Rebuild	000:30:59	
Restart Controller	2009-08-19 15:27:34	VolumeVOL#00	Start Rebuilding		
Information	2009-08-19 15:27:34	Raid Set # 00	Rebuild RaidSet		
	2009-08-19 15:27:34	IDE Channel 4	Device Inserted		
	2009-08-19 15:27:27	IDE Channel 4	Device Removed		
	2009-08-19 15:27:27	Raid Set # 00	RaidSet Degraded		
	2009-08-19 15:27:27	VolumeVOL#07	Volume Degraded		
	2009-08-19 15:27:27	VolumeVOL#06	Volume Degraded		
	2009-08-19 15:27:27	VolumeVOL#05	Volume Degraded		
	2009-08-19 15:27:27	VolumeVOL#04	Volume Degraded		
3.9.8 Generate Test Event

If you want to generate test events, move the mouse cursor to the main menu and click on the **Generate Test Events** Link. Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button. Then click on the **View Events/Mute Beeper** to view the test event.

Quick Function	RAID Manager XXXXXXXX
RaidSet Functions	
WolumeSet Functions	Do You Want To Generate Test Event?
Physical Drives	
	Confirm The Operation
System Controls System Config System Config EtherNet Config Alert By Mail Config SNMP Configuration NTP Configuration View Events/Mute Beeper Generate Test Event Clear Event Buffer Modify Password Upgrade Firmware Shutdown Controller Restart Controller	Submit Reset
©Information	

Quick Function	R RAID C	Manager X	XXXXXXX		
RaidSet Functions		, and go.			
●VolumeSet Functions	System Events Infor	mation			
Physical Drives	Time	Device	Event Type	Elapse Time	Errors
System Controls	2009-08-24 11:48:17	H/W Monitor	Test Event		1
System Config	2009-08-24 11:47:57	192.168.002.032	HTTP Log In		
<u>SCSI Config</u> EtherNet Config	2009-08-24 11:46:11	192.168.002.190	HTTP Log In		
Alert By Mail Config	2009-08-24 11:45:52	192.168.002.032	HTTP Log In		
SNMP Configuration	2009-08-24 11:36:05	192.168.002.032	HTTP Log In		
NTP Configuration	2009-08-22 20:40:21	VolumeVOL#02	Delete Volume		
<u>View Events/Mute Beeper</u> Generate Test Event	2009-08-22 20:40:05	VolumeVOL#01	Delete Volume		
Clear Event Buffer	2009-08-22 20:40:01	VolumeVOL#00	Delete Volume		
Modify Password	2009-08-22 19:42:34	192.168.002.020	HTTP Log In		
Jpgrade Firmware	2009-08-22 18:54:39	H/W Monitor	Raid Powered On		
S <u>hutdown Controller</u> Restart Controller	2009-08-22 18:53:52	VolumeVOL#00	Create Volume		
Cestart Controller	2009-08-22 18:53:35	VolumeVOL#00	Delete Volume		
Information	2009-08-22 15:09:09	192.168.002.020	HTTP Log In		1
	2009-08-22 15:05:31	H/W Monitor	Raid Powered On		
	2009-08-21 17:39:05	VolumeVOL#02	Create Volume		

3.9.9 Clear Event Buffer

Use this feature to clear the Raid subsystem's System Events Information buffer.

♥Quick Function	RAID Manager XXXXXXXX
RaidSet Functions	
⊕VolumeSet Functions	Do You Want To Clear The Event Buffer?
Physical Drives	
•System Controls System Config iSCSI Config EtherNet Config Alert By Mail Config SNMP Configuration NTP Configuration View Events/Mute Beeper Generate Test Event Clear Event Buffer Modify Password Upgrade Firmware Shutdown Controller Restart Controller •Information	Confirm The Operation Submit Reset

3.9.10 Modify Password

To change or disable the Raid subsystem's admin password, click on the **Change Password** link under the **System Controls** menu. The Modify System Password screen appears.

The factory-default admin password is set to **00000000**. Once the password has been set, the user or administrator can only monitor and configure the Raid subsystem by providing the correct password.

The password is used to protect the Raid subsystem's configuration from unauthorized access. The RAID controller will check the password only when entering the Main Menu from the initial screen. The Raid subsystem will automatically go back to the initial screen when it does not receive any command after sometime.

To disable the password, enter only the original password in the **Enter Original Password** box, leave both the **Enter New Password** and **Re-Enter New Password** boxes blank. After selecting the **Confirm The Operation** option and clicking the **Submit** button, the system password checking will be disabled. No password checking will occur when entering the main menu from the starting screen.

Quick Function	RAID Manager XXXXXXXX
BaidSet Functions	KAID Owallager
•VolumeSet Functions	Modify System Password
⊕Physical Drives	Enter Original Password
•System Controls System Config	Enter New Password
iSCSI Config	Re-Enter New Password
EtherNet Config Alert By Mail Config SNMP Configuration	Confirm The Operation
NTP Configuration View Events/Mute Beeper	Submit Reset
<u>Generate Test Event</u> <u>Clear Event Buffer</u>	
<u>Modify Password</u> Upgrade Firmware	
<u>Shutdown Controller</u> <u>Restart Controller</u>	
•Information	
Restart Controller	

3.9.11 Upgrade Firmware

Please refer to Section 3.12 for more information.

3.9.12 Shutdown Controller

Use this function to shutdown the RAID Controller. This is used to flush the data from the cache memory, and is normally done before powering off the subsystem.

Quick Function	RAID Manager XXXXXXXX
RaidSet Functions	
♥VolumeSet Functions	Confirm To Shutdown Controller
●Physical Drives	Submit Reset
System Controls	
System Config	
iSCSI Config	
EtherNet Config	
Alert By Mail Config	
SNMP Configuration	
NTP Configuration	
View Events/Mute Beeper	
Generate Test Event	
<u>Clear Event Buffer</u>	
Modify Password	
Upgrade Firmware	
Shutdown Controller	
Restart Controller	
•Information	

3.9.13 Restart Controller

Use this function to restart the RAID controller.

•Quick Function	RAID Manager XXXXXXXX
RaidSet Functions	
•VolumeSet Functions	Confirm To Restart Controller
●Physical Drives	Submit Reset
•System Controls	
System Config	
<u>iSCSI Config</u>	
EtherNet Config	
Alert By Mail Config	
SNMP Configuration	
NTP Configuration	
View Events/Mute Beeper	
Generate Test Event	
<u>Clear Event Buffer</u> Modify Password	
Upgrade Firmware	
Shutdown Controller	
Restart Controller	
•Information	

3.10 Information Menu

3.10.1 RaidSet Hierarchy

Use this feature to view the Raid subsystem's existing Raid Set(s), Volume Set(s) and physical disk(s) configuration and information. Select the **RaidSet Hierarchy** link from the **Information** menu to display the Raid Set Hierarchy screen.

Function	R. RAI	D Manager	XXXXXX	XXX		
et Functions		o vanager				
eSet Functions	Raid Set Hiera	rohy				
al Drives	Kalu Set Hiera	rcuy				
	Raid	Set IDI	Channels	Volume Set(Ch/Drv#)	Volume State	Capacity
Controls	Raid Set # 00	Ch01	Ve	shameVOL#00 (0&1/0)	Normal	263.0GB
ation		Сю02	Ve	shameVOL#01 (0&1/1)	Normal	263.0GB
lierarchy		Ch03	V	dumeVOL#02 (0&1/2)	Normal	263.0GB
iformation e Monitor		Ch04	Ve	shameVOL#03 (0&1/3)	Normal	263.0GB
e Matemate	li	Ch05	Ve	shameVOL#04 (0&1/4)	Normal	263.0GB
		Ch06	Ve	hmeVOL#05 (0&1/5)	Normal	263.0GB
		Ch07	Ve	hameVOL#06 (0&1/6)	Normal	263.0GB
		Ch08	Ve	ohmeVOL#07 (0&1/7)	Normal	215.6GB
	IDE Channels					
	Channel	Usage	Capacit		Model	
	Ch01	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U		
	<u>Ch02</u>	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U		
	Ch03	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U		
	Ch04	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U		
	Ch05	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U)	
	Ch06	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U)	
	Ch07	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLF8-01G6U0)	
	Ch08	Raid Set # 00	300.1GB	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U)	

To view the Raid Set information, click the **Raid Set #** link from the Raid Set Hierarchy screen. The Raid Set Information screen appears.

Quick Function	R RAID Ma	nager XXXXXXXX	<u>_</u>
RaidSet Functions			~
VolumeSet Functions	Raid Set Information		
Physical Drives	Raid Set Name	Raid Set # 00	
●System Controls	Member Disks	8	
•Information	Total Raw Capacity	2400.6GB	
RaidSet Hierarchy	Free Raw Capacity	0.0GB	
System Information	Min Member Disk Size	300.1GB	
<u>Hardware Monitor</u>	Raid Set Power State	Operating	
	Raid Set State	Normal	

To view the disk drive information, click the **CHO#** link from the Raid Set Hierarchy screen. The Disk Information screen appears. This screen shows various information such as timeout count, media error count, and SMART information.

The SMART information shows two numbers, one on the left (attribute value) and one on the right enclosed in parentheses (threshold). The higher the attribute value is compared to the threshold value, the better. If the attribute value becomes smaller than the threshold value, the disk is in unstable state.

t Functions RAID	
Set Functions IDE Drive Inform	ation
l Drives	
IDE Channel	1
Controls Model Name	WDC WD3000HLFS-01G6U0
Serial Number	WD-WXLY08094834
lierarchy Firmware Rev.	04.04V01
formation Disk Capacity	300.1GB
Monitor Current SATA Mo	de SATA300
Supported SATA 1	Mode SATA300+NCQ(Depth32)
Device State	Normal
Timeout Count	0
Media Error Count	0
SMART Read Erro	or Rate 200(51)
SMART Spinup Ti	me 198(21)
SMART Reallocati	on Count 200(140)
SMART Seek Erro	or Rate 200(0)
SMART Spinup Re	etries 100(0)
SMART Calibratio	n Retries 100(0)

To view the Volume Set information, click the **Volume Set #** link from the Raid Set Hierarchy screen. The Volume Set Information screen appears.

♥Quick Function	Ros RAID Ma	anager XXXXXXXX	
RaidSet Functions			~
• VolumeSet Functions	Volume Set Information	1	
Physical Drives			
	Volume Set Name	VolumeVOL#00	
System Controls	Raid Set Name	Raid Set # 00	
*Information	Volume Capacity	263.0GB	
RaidSet Hierarchy	Channel/Drv#	SATA&USB/0	
System Information	Raid Level	Raid 5	
Hardware Monitor	Stripe Size	64KBytes	
	Member Disks	8	
	Cache Mode	Write Back	
	SATA Data Xfer Mode	SATA300+NCQ	
	Current SATA Xfer Mode	Not Linked	
	Current USB Xfer Mode	Not Linked	
	Volume State	Normal	

3.10.2 System Information

To view the Raid subsystem's controller information, click the **System Information** link from the **Information** menu. The Raid subsystem Information screen appears.

PQuick Function	R RAID CM	anager XXXXXXXX	
RaidSet Functions			
VolumeSet Functions	Raid Subsystem Inform	mation	
Physical Drives	Controller Name		
System Controls	Firmware Version	V1.47 2009-06-02	
Information	BOOT ROM Version	V1.46 2009-04-08	
aidSet Hierarchy	Serial Number	1100-2116-6633	
ystem Information	Unit Serial #		
ardware Monitor	Main Processor	400MHz 88F5182	
	CPU ICache Size	32KBytes	
	CPU DCache Size	32KBytes/Write Back	
	System Memory	128MB/400MHz	
	Current IP Address	192.168.2.160	

The controller name, firmware version, serial number, main processor, CPU data/instruction cache size and system memory size/speed appear in this screen.

3.10.3 Hardware Monitor

To view the Raid subsystem's controller hardware information, click the **Hardware Monitor** link from the **Information** menu. The Hardware Monitor Information screen appears.

uick Function	R. RAID Mana	ager XXXXXXXX	
aidSet Functions			
olumeSet Functions	Hardware Monitor Information	tion	1
hysical Drives			
	Ctrl Temperature	35 °C	
ystem Controls	Power +12V	12.646 V	
formation	Power +5V	5.107 V	
dSet Hierarchy	Power +3.3V	3.360 V	
tem Information	SATA PHY +2.5V	2.544 V	
dware Monitor	DDR-II +1.8V	1.808 V	
	PEX8505 +1.5V	1.504 V	
	CPU +1.2V	1.184 V	
	PEX8505 +1.0V	0.992 V	
	System Fan#1	6026	
	System Fan#2	6026	
	Power Status	OK	
	Hdd#1 Temperature	31 °C	
	Hdd#2 Temperature	30 °C	
	Hdd#3 Temperature	28 °C	
	Hdd#4 Temperature	28 °C	
	Hdd#5 Temperature	27 °C	
	Hdd#6 Temperature	29 °C	
	Hdd#7 Temperature	29 °C	
	Hdd#8 Temperature	26 °C	



NOTE: When no disk drive is installed in the disk slot, the disk temperature will show "--". The disk temperature will also show "--" when "HDD SMART Status Polling" is disabled in System Configuration.

The Hardware Monitor Information provides the temperature and voltage levels of the Raid subsystem. All items are also unchangeable. When the threshold values are exceeded, warning messages will be indicated through the LCD, LED and alarm buzzer.

Item	Warning Condition
Controller Board Temperature	> 60 Celsius
HDD Temperature	> 60 Celsius
Power Supply +12V	< 10.5V or > 13.5V
Power Supply +5V	< 4.7V or > 5.4V
Power Supply +3.3V	< 3.0V or > 3.6V
DDR Supply Voltage +2.5V	< 2.25V or > 2.75V
CPU Core Voltage +1.3V	< 1.17V or > 1.43V
DDR Termination Power +1.25V	< 1.125V or > 1.375V

3.11 Creating New Raid Set or Reconfiguring an Existing Raid Set

You can configure Raid Sets and Volume Sets using **Quick Create** or **Raid Set Functions/Volume Set Functions** configuration method. Each configuration method requires a different level of user input. The general flow of operations for Raid Set and Volume Set configuration is:

Step	Action
1	Designate hot spare disk/pass-through disk (optional).
2	Choose a configuration method.
3	Create Raid Set using the available physical drives.
4	Define Volume Set using the available raw capacity in the Raid
5	Initialize the Volume Set. Then use Volume Set in the Host OS.

3.12 Upgrading the Firmware

Upgrading Firmware Using Flash Programming Utility

Since the Raid subsystem's controller features flash firmware, it is not necessary to change the hardware flash chip in order to upgrade the controller firmware. User can simply reprogram the old firmware through the RS-232 port. New releases of the firmware are available in the form of binary file at vendor's FTP. The file available at the FTP site is usually a self-extracting file that contains the following:

XXXXVVV.BIN Firmware Binary (where "XXXX" refers to the model name and "VVV" refers to the firmware version)

README.TXT It contains the history information of the firmware change. Read this file first before upgrading the firmware.

These files must be extracted from the compressed file and copied to one directory in the host computer.

Establishing the Connection for the RS-232

The firmware can be downloaded to the Raid subsystem's controller using an ANSI/VT-100 compatible terminal emulation program or web browser-based RAID Manager remote management page.

With terminal emulation program, you must complete the appropriate installation and configuration procedure before proceeding with the firmware upgrade. Whichever terminal emulation program is used must support the ZMODEM file transfer protocol.

Web browser-based RAID Manager can be used to update the firmware. A web browser must have been installed and setup before proceeding with the firmware upgrade.

Upgrading Firmware Through ANSI/VT-100 Terminal Emulation

Get the new firmware version for your Raid subsystem controller. For Example, download the bin file from your vendor's web site into the local directory.



NOTE: When there is new boot ROM firmware that needs to be upgraded, upgrade first the boot ROM firmware. Then repeat the process (steps 1 to 9) to upgrade the firmware code after which a RAID controller restart will be necessary.

- 1. From the Main Menu, scroll down to "Raid System Function"
- 2. Choose the "Update Firmware". The Update The Raid Firmware dialog box appears.

	믜푀
Elle Edit View Gall Iransfer Help	
(Model Name) RAID Controller Main Menu Qu Raid System Function Qu No Phent B Alert B Change Update The Raid FirmWare Update The Raid FirmWare Vi JBDD/RA C1 RATID Controller Sv Termina Update The Raid FirmWare Controller Vi JBDD/RA C1 RATID Controller Vi JBDD/RA C1 RATID Controller Vi JBDD/RA C1 RATID Controller Vi JBD/RA C1 RATID Controller Vi Sv Termina C Vi Sv Restart Controller Restart Controller ArrowKey Or AZ:Move Cursor, Enter:Select, ESC:Escape, L:Line Draw, X:Redraw	
Connected 0:01:39 VT100 115200 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo	11.

3. Go to the menu bar and click Transfer. Select Send File.

- 4. Select "ZMODEM modem" under Protocol to set ZMODEM as the file transfer protocol of your terminal emulation software.
- 5. Click Browse. Look in the location where the firmware file was saved. Select the firmware file name "xxxxxxx.BIN" and click Open.

Main Menu Qu Ra Raid Syster	{Model Name} RAID Controller
Vo Ph Mute The A. Rate Alert B Et Change Vi JB0D/RA C1 RAID Re Ha Maximum Sy Termina Update Restart Con	Folder: C:\ Feranare: C:\S160FIRM0627.BIN Browse Protocol Zmodem Send Close Cancel
	rsor, Enter:Select, ESC:Escape, L:Line Draw, X:Redraw

6. Click Send to send the firmware binary file to the RAID controller.

7. When the firmware downloading is completed, the confirmation screen appears. Select Yes to start programming the flash ROM.

Raid-HyperTerminal File Edit View Cal Transfer Help	<u> </u>
Image: Second State Image: Second State Image: Second State Image: Second State <th></th>	
Connected 0:04:57 VT100 115200 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo	

8. When the Flash programming starts, a message will show " Start Updating Firmware. Please Wait".

🇞 Raid - HyperTerminal	- 🗆 ×
File Edit View Call Transfer Help	
{Model Name} RAID Controller	
Main Menu	
Ra Raid System Function	
Vo Ph Mute The Alert Beeper	
Ra Alert Beeper Setting	
Et Change Password	
Vi JBOD/RAID Function	
C1 RAID Rebuild Priority	
Ha Maximum Sy Terminal Start Updating Firmware, Please Wait	
Update F	
Restart Controller	
ArrowKey Or AZ:Move Cursor, Enter:Select, ESC:Escape, L:Line Draw, X:Redraw	
	═⊔テ
Connected 0:05:55 VT100 115200 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo	11.

9. The firmware upgrade will take approximately thirty seconds to complete.

10. After the firmware upgrade is complete, a message will show "Firmware Has Been Updated Successfully". Restarting the RAID controller is required for the new firmware to take effect.

(Model Name) RAID Control Qu Qu Ra Raid System Function Vo Ph Mute The Alert Beeper Et Change Password Vi JBD/RAID Function C1 RAID Rebuild Priority Ha Sy Update Restart Controller	
--	--

Raid-HyperTerminal	<u>_0×</u>
(Model Name; RAID Controller Main Menu Qu Ra Raid System Function Vo Mute The Alert Beeper Alert Beeper Setting Et Change Password Vi JBOD/RAID Function Cl RHID Rebuild Priority Restart Controller Is Required For New Firmware To Take Effect Restart Controller	
Connected 0:06:52 VT100 115200 8-N-1 SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print echo	

Upgrading Firmware Through Web Browser

Get the new version of firmware for your Raid subsystem controller.



NOTE: When there is new boot ROM firmware that needs to be upgraded, upgrade first the boot ROM firmware. Then repeat the process (steps 1 to 3) to upgrade the firmware code after which a RAID controller restart will be necessary.

- 1. To upgrade the Raid subsystem firmware, click the **Upgrade Firmware** link under **System Controls** menu. The Upgrade The Raid System Firmware Or Boot Rom screen appears.
- 2. Click **Browse**. Look in the location where the firmware file was saved. Select the firmware file name "xxxxxxx.BIN" and click Open.

Quick Function	RAID Manager XXXXXXXX
RaidSet Functions	
•VolumeSet Functions	Upgrade The Raid System Firmware Or Boot Rom
Physical Drives	Enter The BootRom Or Firmware File Name
System Controls System Config iSCSI Config EtherNet Config Alert By Mail Config SNMP Configuration NTP Configuration View Events/Mute Beeper Generate Test Event Clear Event Buffer Modify Password Upgrade Fimware Shutdown Controller Restart Controller Information	Confirm The Operation Submit Reset

- 3. Select the **Confirm The Operation** option. Click the **Submit** button.
- 4. The Web Browser begins to download the firmware binary to the controller and start to update the flash ROM.
- 5. After the firmware upgrade is complete, a message will show "Firmware Has Been Updated Successfully". Restarting the RAID controller is required for the new firmware to take effect.

Chapter 4 Appendix

4.1 Switching the Power Supply Mode

1. Loosen the two screws of the power supply cover plate.



2. Remove the cover plate and insert power supply carefully. Tighten two screws to lock the power supply in place.



3. Change the toggle switch to RPW indicating that the power supply is in redundant mode.

